

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 409.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1888.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS
WHARTON BARKER, President.
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.
ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	115
EDITORIAL:	
The Hesitation at Sailing,	118
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Three Cruises of the "Blake,"	118
The Poetry of Walt Whitman, (First Paper),	119
WEEKLY NOTES,	120
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
The London Art Exhibitions,	121
POETRY:	
The Outcast at Rest,	121
COMMUNICATIONS:	
Concerning Poetry,	122
The Gypsy Lore Society,	122
A Tippecanoe Sweep,	122
REVIEWS:	
Everett's Memorial of Chas. Francis Adams,	122
Long's "Slips of Tongue and Pen,"	122
Bell's "World English the Universal Language,"	123
Wayne's "Mrs. Lord's Moonstone,"	123
Briefer Notices,	123
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	123
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	124
ART NOTES,	124
SCIENCE NOTES,	125
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	126
SCIENCE AND POETRY,	126
DRIFT,	126

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

*THE AMERICAN is on sale at the following news stands:

Mangan's, 41 South Eighth street; Wanamaker's, Book Department; T. A. Cullen's, 107 South Broad street; Continental News Stand, Continental Hotel; Fifth and Chestnut streets; etc.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

I can furnish genuine letters of celebrities of the past four hundred years, suitable for extra illustration, for framing with portraits, and for collections. Send for sample copy of

THE COLLECTOR,

containing full price lists.

WALTER R. BENJAMIN,

28 West 23d Street, N. Y. City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARE YOU A READER OF THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY?

A brilliant and richly illustrated monthly periodical.
THE BEST HISTORICAL MONTHLY IN
THE WORLD.

"This illustrated and finely-printed magazine which meets the eye so attractively, is equally deserving of praise for the intrinsic merit of its articles, including a wide range of historic facts and curiosities, and matters pertaining to important events and personages. The production of such a magazine is exceedingly creditable to its editor and publishers, and we rejoice that their work is so well appreciated."—*Freemasons' Repository*.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1888.

Portrait of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS. *Frontispiece*.
CONQUEST OF THE MAYAS. Montejo in the Interior, and Foundation of Merida. Part II.

Illustrated. ALICE D. LE PLONGEON.
MILITARY CAREER OF GEN. GEORGE IZARD.

Illustrated. G. E. MANIGAULT, M. D.
POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN VIRGINIA, 1606-1776

LUTHER HENRY PORTER.
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HON. CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN.
INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF JOHN HANCOCK.

From the Diary of General William H. Sumner.
JAMES W. GERARD.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S POCKET NOTE-BOOK IN 1828.
What he Saw in America. Part III.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S VISIT TO MISSOURI.
Judge WILLIAM A. WOOD.

TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL WARD ANDREWS, D. D., LL. D.
MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB.

THE BEGINNINGS OF OHIO. Two valuable Unpublished Letters from General James M. Varnum, and General Rufus Putnam.

E. C. DAWES.
HISTORIC AND SOCIAL JOTTINGS.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. NO FES. QUERIES.
REPLIES. SOCIETIES. BOOK NOTICES.

There is no periodical in existence more absolutely indispensable to the well-chosen library, whether public or private, or more desirable and appropriate for the cultivated home and the study table.

There are few colleges or school libraries of any magnitude in the country where this magnificent magazine is not esteemed a necessity, and its files are preserved with consummate care for reference.

"No magazine on the whole list is better worth the money that it costs, measured by the amount of solid instruction that one may get from their pages."—*Northern Christian Advocate*.

"It is an admirably diversified collection of papers, not too heavy for the entertainment of the average reader, and not too light for real value."—*New York Tribune*.

"It is as beautiful a specimen of artistic taste and delicacy as one could well desire to see in his home, and it is saying much to assert that its contents are in keeping with its artistic make-up. Its name is not a mere prefix, but tells exactly what it is—American history."—*The Occident, San Francisco*.

"The best historical magazine ever published in America."—*Hamilton College Literary Monthly*.

"The freshness and timeliness of the themes in each issue of this priceless periodical are phenomenal. Its editor is one of the ablest historians and one of the most accomplished and cultured writers of our times."—*The Normal Worker*.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$5.00 A YEAR.

PUBLISHED AT

743 Broadway, New York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUMMER READING!

NEW BOOKS

—FROM—

LIPPINCOTT'S PRESS.

THE DESERTER AND FROM THE RANKS.

Two Novels under one cover. By CAPT. CHARLES KING, U. S. A., author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "Marion's Faith," etc. Square 12mo. Extra cloth, \$1.00. Paper, 50 cents.

DAPHNE.

A NOVEL. By "RITA," author of "Fragoletta," "Faustine," etc. No. 86 of Lippincott's Series of Select Novels. Paper cover, 25 cents. Half cloth, 50 cents.

TOO CURIOUS.

No. 85.—By EDWARD J. GOODMAN. 16mo, half cloth, 50 cents. Paper, 25 cents.

A LIFE'S MISTAKE.

No. 84.—By Mrs. H. LOVETT CAMERON, author of "Pure Gold," "Vera Nevill," etc. 16mo, half cloth, 50 cents. Paper cover, 25 cents.

ONLY THE GOVERNESS.

No. 83.—By ROSA NOUCHETTE CARRY, author of "Esther," "Not Like Other Girls," etc. Half cloth, 50 cents. Paper cover, 25 cents.

MARVEL.

No. 82.—A NOVEL. By the "DUCHESS," author of "Molly Bawn," "Phyllis," "The Duchess," etc. 16mo, half cloth, 50 cents. Paper cover, 25 cents.

RICHARD CABLE.

No. 81.—By S. B. RING-GOULD, author of "Court Royal," "Gaverocks," etc. Half cloth, 50 cents. Paper cover, 25 cents.

If not obtainable at your Bookseller's, send direct to the Publishers, who will forward the books, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

RARE
BOOKS.

W. B. SAUNDERS,

Nos. 33 and 35 S. Tenth St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Fine Art, Illustrated, Rare, and
Curious Americana,
BEST EDITIONS.

Priced Catalogues Issued and Sent upon
Application.

CENTENNIAL ADDRESSES.

MAY 24, 1888.

Presbyterian Board of Pub-
lication and Sabbath-

School Work,

1334 Chestnut Street.

DRY GOODS.

FOR DRY GOODS

THE BEST PLACE IS
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S,
 MARKET }
 EIGHTH } STREETS.
 FILBERT }

One of the largest buildings in the city, and the
 Largest Establishment in America devoted exclu-
 sively to

--: DRY : GOODS :--

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Millinery, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Carpets, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods

NATATORIUM.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
 BROAD STREET BELOW WALNUT.
 COLUMBIA SWIMMING SCHOOL & GYMNASIUM,
 BROAD STREET ABOVE COLUMBIA AVENUE.
 BOTH UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.
 TICKETS GOOD AT EITHER ESTABLISHMENT.
 SWIMMING SCHOOLS AND GYMNASIUM
 for both sexes and all ages.
 Open from 5 A. M. till 10 P. M.

The first and only systematic and successful Swim-
 ming Schools in the United States. Temperature of
 the water always the same, summer heat.

LADIES' AND MISSES' DEPARTMENT
 under very competent and experienced Lady Instruc-
 tors.

MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT
 under police teachers, of 15 years' experience.

DEDUCTIONS ON SMALL CLUBS CONTINUED.
 We warrant to teach the most timid person to swim
 in from six to ten lessons. Pupils received at all times,
 day or evening. Single trial lessons given. Also,
 strictly private lessons

Call or address for the new circular.

J. A. PAYNE.

FINE ARTS.

McCLEES' GALLERIES, 1417 CHESTNUT STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED:

"A Peacemaker."

(ARTIST'S PROOF.)

"Halcyon Days."

(PRINT STATE.)

"Thoughts by the Sea."

ENGRAVED BY SLECHT,
 AFTER PAINTING BY J. G. BROWN.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BARKER BROTHERS & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

125 South Fourth Street,
 PHILADELPHIA.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, allow In-
 terest on Deposits, and transact a
 general Banking and Brok-
 erage Business.

FINE ARTS.



Parlor Mirrors,
 Engravings'
 Etchings,
 Paintings,
 Easels,
 Pedestals,
 Picture Frames,
 Etc.,

GEO. C. NEWMAN,

806 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

MANUFACTURERS.

Pennsylvania Steel Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS,

RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND
 SWITCHES.

BILLETS, SLABS, AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-
 HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

OFFICE, 208 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE

WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDING CO.

BASIN, DRY DOCK, AND MA-
 RINE RAILWAY,

Beach and Palmer Streets, Phila.

SHIPYARD AND MACHINE
 SHOPS,

Beach and Norris Streets, Phila.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 44 BROADWAY.

Established 1847.

Philadelphia, Pa.

A. WHITNEY & SONS,

CAR WHEEL WORKS

CHILLED AND STEEL-TIRED WHEELS, with or
 without AXLES, for every kind of Railway and Tram-
 way service. CASTINGS, chilled or not chilled.

WANAMAKER'S.

Philadelphia, June, 1888.

It isn't wise to buy of a big
 store simply because it's big, but
 the chances are that it became big
 because it was wise to buy there.

Why do you suppose Wana-
 maker's has grown and grown in
 10 years until 14 acres of floor
 space are in daily, over-crowded
 use? Wise buying and selling
 are at the bottom of it—the sell-
 ing more'n the buying. The best
 for the least; that the buying
 motto and the selling motto.

We sell more Books than any
 other store in the Country.
 Timely works on Agriculture
 and Horticulture; a large assort-
 ment of French Books; Seaside
 and Franklin Squares; Standard
 and Miscellaneous works bound
 and unbound; and almost any
 printed thing that proper people
 read. The newest books are al-
 ways on our new book table. Book
 News lifts their covers and tells
 if they're worth closer acquain-
 tance. 5 cents. 50 cents a year.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market
 streets, and City-hall square.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

New and Original French Styles	UPHOLSTERED
	FURNITURE
	and CURTAINS.
	INEXPENSIVE!
	--:--
	WALRAVEN'S
	1105 CHESTNUT ST.

AMOS HILLBORN & Co.,

Designers and Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, BEDDING

AND

DECORATIVE UPHOLSTERY.

NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,
 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 409.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1888.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ASIDE from the struggles over the revenue resolution, the sole opportunity for contest in the St. Louis Convention was the choice of a candidate for Vice-President. The renomination of Mr. Cleveland was so entirely conceded in every quarter that the formal procedure in connection with it lost whatever zest it might have been otherwise possible to give it, and the dispatches from the Convention indicate that the enthusiasm it called out was much more perfunctory than real. To present Mr. Cleveland's name, the services of our quite recent townsman, Mr. Daniel Dougherty,—now a full-fledged New York advocate and Tammany orator,—were secured, and, as all the world knows, Mr. Dougherty is an elocutionist of the most splendid order, so that there was no lack on his part of fine effect in the performance. The dispatch to the New York *Times*, describing the affair, gives signs, we regret to say, of a rather light and airy, not to say openly ribald, spirit, but the Convention was undoubtedly fully satisfied that the presentation could not have been more elegantly or more eloquently made.

For Vice-President, the movements which had been set on foot by the friends of Mr. Vilas, General Black, Mr. Dickinson, and others, all fell into innocuous desuetude in face of the boom which was launched in full panoply of official approval from the White House itself, for ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio. Ten days before the Convention, Mr. Thurman's name had not even been whispered. Politically speaking, he was the deadest and buriedst man in the country, when previous prominence is considered, and it would have been a bold prophet who could have predicted that he would thus be caught up again into the favor of his party, and made the partner of a statesman like Mr. Cleveland in the supreme national race. Nevertheless, so it is, and sad enough for all the other hopefully expectant candidates for the nomination, especially that pushing person, Governor Gray, of Indiana, who was sure that the place must be handed to him, and gave up the hope very reluctantly indeed.

THE desperate illness of General Sheridan, which has now lasted for more than a fortnight, continues at the writing of this paragraph, with some present appearance of a greater room for hope. It is a circumstance of our modern life, with its instant communication, that whole nations, and even the whole of the civilized world, may wait by the bedside of the great persons who are suffering from sickness and disease. In the case of the German Emperor there may be truly said to be a world-wide sympathy, and for our gallant American the feeling is as wide as the Union which he so much helped to preserve. His illness has been so serious, and the means of medical relief, not to say of cure, are so defied by the peculiarities of the ailment, that there will be special rejoicing if he should accomplish a recovery.

THE occurrence of the election in Oregon on the eve of Mr. Cleveland's renomination to the presidency was not ignored by the Administration. Especial pains were taken to secure a repetition of the Democratic victory which occurred two years ago. Two special political agents, one of them the notorious Mr. Smith M. Weed, of New York, were despatched to the scene of the conflict. They secured from the Democratic Convention a distinct endorsement of the Administration's Tariff policy; and they enlisted the whole force of the Democratic office-holders in the work of securing votes "outside the party." The quota fixed for each postmaster was three such votes. These facts were so well known that Republican newspapers began to discount a defeat by enu-

merating the adverse influences with which their party had to contend, and especially the sudden and rapid growth of the Prohibition vote. But courage and consistency won the day. The Republicans did not flinch the Tariff issue, and the fight was made distinctly on that line. The result is that Oregon gives the greatest Republican majority it ever gave; the legislature is Republican by a majority of about four to one on joint ballot, and will elect a Republican successor to Senator Dolph. The Democrats carried only two counties, which lie in the Western half of the State. The news is the more significant as coming at the moment when the House was considering the proposal to establish Free Trade in lumber, which is a leading Oregon product.

The news is encouraging but dangerous. It may help to defeat Mr. Watterson's policy of an honest declaration for Free Trade and the Mills bill at St. Louis, (we write in advance of the Convention's decision), and may lead to a see-saw resolution on that question, which may be read either way. And it may encourage Republicans to make less than the strongest nomination at Chicago, in the faith that they are going to make a clean sweep like that of 1840. Its real lesson is that with the Protectionist issue squarely made, there is no need of a candidate with a barrel to overcome the instrumentalities of the Administration.

THE charge against Mr. Fuller, the nominee for Chief Justice, amounts to this. Some years ago he acted on the Board of Jury Commissioners in Chicago, and drew a jury which was to sit on a case in which he was interested. There is a *prima facie* presumption that there was nothing morally wrong in the transaction, however it may have offended against the code of the legal profession, or even against a strict sense of what was proper. Mr. Fuller's interest in the case, we understand, was no secret; yet the counsel arrayed against that interest accepted the jury he drew, and the case was tried by it. Either it was not believed that commissioners had no power under the law to pack a jury, or it was assumed that Mr. Fuller was incapable of abusing that power. In either case, no blame can attach to the act.

It is assumed on all hands that the Committee will report the nomination favorably, and that the Senate will confirm it. As the confirmation has been delayed, the judges of the Supreme Bench have been assigned their districts, so that the new Chief Justice will have no duties until the court meets again *in banc*.

THE policy of opening the Fisheries Treaty to debate was justified amply by Mr. Frye's opening speech against confirmation. He spoke of course as the especial representative of the State most directly concerned in the Fisheries; but he showed that the national honor and the national interests were at stake. As for the merits of the treaty, it was an easy task to show how entirely it was a sacrifice of important rights of our fishermen, without any substantial gain. The force and weight of Mr. Frye's speech is well indicated by the sharpness of the hostile comments in the press, and the personalities to which its author is treated. When "high toned" dailies remind Mr. Frye that he never was much of a statesman at any rate, but takes rank only as an able politician, the public at once recalls the English solicitor's endorsement on the brief: "No case; abuse plaintiffs' attorney." The Republican party, on whom the administration and Senator Morgan have devolved the defense of the nation's honor and interests in this case, has every reason to be satisfied with the way in which the discussion has been opened.

THE President is indiscreet. It was well enough, once in a while, to give a recalcitrant Democrat a touch of the "taws" by vetoing an appropriation bill which especially affects his district.

But if he begins to treat Republicans in that way, the thing will become too palpable for any concealment of the motives. No doubt Mr. McKinley is a very annoying man to this Democratic administration, and Mr. Cleveland has little of the tact and self-repression which enable a public man to conceal annoyance. But it would have been far wiser to have swallowed the member's speech against the Mills bill, and signed the bill to give money for the government building in his district. Most people know that a goodly number of southern towns, for which he has signed similar bills, are very small places, with no claim beyond their Democracy on the public treasury. The oftener Mr. Cleveland thus draws the line at places like Allentown and Youngstown, the harder he makes it for his apologists to discover the great and good motives which control his vetoes.

THE Mills bill, as the Democratic caucus agreed to amend it, may be said to add New Jersey to the Southern States, as the especial beneficiary of revenue reform. Even Mr. Cleveland must remember how hard it was to keep the working-men of that State in line in 1884, and what special assurances of no danger to Protection he had to send them. We believe he was quite sincere in giving these assurances, as Mr. Tilden was his sage and mentor, and Mr. Manning had not as yet educated him into Free Trade. But what assurances can he now give? the Democratic leaders are asking. So ex-Governor Abbott, by warnings as to the danger of driving New Jersey over to the Republicans, has secured from the Democratic caucus amendments in the interest of the glass, pottery, and rubber industries of the State. By these it is hoped to bribe New Jersey, like the South, to acquiesce in a general onslaught upon the protected industries, by the proffer of special favors to those in which she is especially interested. The amendments which are not especially for her benefit are mainly extensions of the favors which the bill extends to the South, even the reduction of the duty on rice-flour being compensated by a change in the classification.

At this writing five lines of the bill have been passed in Committee of the whole,—the five which place hewn and sawed lumber on the Free List, saw-logs ready for the mill being already free of duty. The clause does not enlarge our power to draw upon the forests of Canada or any other country for our lumber supply. It only puts an end to the discrimination in favor of American saw-mills which the present Tariff enacts. Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, who is ready for Free Trade in whatever his district does not produce, made a protest against this clause, while supporting the bill as a whole. He showed that the greater part of his constituents derive their support from the forest products of the district, and he protested that the lumber interest "must not be struck down." In fact the lumber interest is becoming a Southern interest, Kentucky and other mountain districts sending great quantities of lumber to Northern markets. The Appalachian ranges contain great tracts which are useless for any other purpose, but which under an effective forestry system might be converted to a permanent source of an abundant supply. The Mills bill would give the home market enjoyed by these mountain regions over to the Canadians, and would admit free of duty many products which would be taxed heavily if we were to send them into the Dominion. But the House was inexorable to Mr. Taulbee's pleading, and rejected the proposal to exact reciprocity of Canada in the articles affected by her Tariff.

At this rate of proceeding, the Tariff bill could not be sent to the Senate before August. If the rules could be made more stringent, there might be more haste. But to accomplish that there must be either a report to that effect from the Committee on Rules, or a two-thirds vote to suspend. The former cannot be had because Mr. Randall and the Republicans control the Committee. It was the one great oversight Mr. Carlisle committed in making

up the committees of the House. The two-thirds vote cannot be secured for a similar reason. The Republicans are not going to help Mr. Mills to put a gag in their own mouths. Already they can deprive the House of a quorum by refusing to vote, and as the weather grows warmer their power as an effective, because united minority, will increase.

On Monday last Mr. Mills tried to get the House under his control by parcelling out the session among the bills whose passage he desires. He was at once shown his powerlessness by the refusal of the Republicans to vote on that or any similar proposal, which left the House without a quorum. With all the help he could get from Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, who was in the chair, he could not move a step in the matter. His especial object was to exclude legislation on the Dependent Pensions bill; but to no result.

ONE of the amendments offered in the House proposed to exclude the products of convict labor of every kind. It was rejected, of course, and it is true that it would avail but little, as it is hard to ascertain what goods have that origin. Under Free Trade the American workman will have to stand the strain of competition from the convict slaves of Europe, while they are protected in most of our States from the competition of convicts at home. The Philadelphia *Ledger* makes a suggestion that it would be well to allow our prisons to produce for export, and to forbid their making sales at home. This probably could be managed. Convict labor is so cheap that those who employ it could compete with the worst paid labor of Europe, and their sales abroad would affect in no way our home labor market. But if the subject is to be looked at from the stand-point of a world-wide philanthropy, this plan of helping to oppress the unfortunate working people of Europe even beyond the mark of their own task-masters would hardly be defensible, unless as a temporary or retaliatory measure.

THE National Convention of the Prohibitory party has nominated Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Dr. John A. Brooks for President and Vice-President of the United States. The selections are good enough to be mischievous. Gen. Fisk was first a colonel of a Missouri regiment, and then a brigadier in the war. Since its close he has been in the insurance business in New York. He is a zealous Methodist, and was a member of the recent General Conference. He is a fluent and effective speaker and a man of irreproachable character.

Dr. Brooks is a preacher of the Disciples (or Campbellite) body, and was a chaplain in the Confederate army. He was the candidate of the Third Party for governor of Missouri in 1884. He claims that both the platform and the ticket of the party mark it as one entirely free from sectionalism. As this freedom is purchased by entire silence as to the political and social wrongs of the freedmen of the South, it is not much to be proud of. The platform deals with very few questions, and is in this respect an improvement on the previous deliverances of the party. It calls for the entire suppression of the liquor traffic, by making the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages public crimes, by amendments to the national and State constitutions, and it calls for the repeal of State license and tax laws, and of the national Internal Revenue system, as indirect sanctions of the traffic. As to the Surplus, it calls for reduction of taxation to get rid of it, but with a proviso in favor of Protection. How much reduction would be needed after the entire abolition of the tax on beer and whiskey, and of that on tobacco, which would be sure to go with it? But the point most in debate was the approval of woman suffrage. There are a good number of strong Prohibitionists, like Dr. Herrick Johnson, who are so much opposed to the devolution of political duties upon the female sex that it is doubtful if they would support any ticket nominated on that platform. But the women carried the Convention, only sixty-eight out of more than a thousand "delegates" voting against it.

This is consistent. The women of the Christian Temperance Union are the strength of the party. To assert their right and competence to carry on a great political agitation, such as the Prohibition movement has become, and yet to deny their competence and fitness to deal with political problems generally, involves a distinction which is not visible to the naked eye. Indeed in proportion to a man's approval or disapproval of the methods pursued in this agitation must be his faith or unfaith in the political competence of the sex which has given it direction and character. The opponents of woman suffrage find in its career their strongest argument against a change which would introduce the same illogical and petulant enthusiasm into every part of our political life. Its friends point to the moral energy and the capacity for organization and direction it has brought out, as proving that woman's rightful sphere of action includes politics. It was logical in the Convention to do as it did, when it

"Resolved, That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex, or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been withheld from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the legislatures of the different States on such educational basis as they may deem wise."

THE Methodist General Conference adjourned last week to meet at Omaha four years hence. Of course, it is impossible to predict what four years of growth will do for that or any other Western city, but we think if the members had asked the opinion of those who attended the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Omaha a year ago, they would not have ventured upon this selection. There is no fault to find with the hospitality of the churches, and there was a very hearty coöperation of all denominations in finding quarters for the Assembly. But the place is not big enough, and its churches are not strong enough, to entertain a large ecclesiastical assembly; and the General Conference is one of the largest that meets in this country.

Before adjournment the Discipline was amended so as to permit a five years' pastorate for the preachers. This is another step which marks the gradual assimilation of Methodism to the other "Evangelical" bodies. In its early constitution the preacher was not a pastor at all. To preach the Gospel and make converts was his business. When they were converted, the members of the "Societies" were placed under the care of the class-leaders to secure their growth in the Christian life. It, therefore, was the best policy to change the preachers rapidly from one charge to another, so as to create a fresh and vivid impression on the public. Originally, they were changed sometimes after three months, and in 1794 the limit of six months was enacted as normal. In 1804 this was lengthened to two years, and not until after sixty years had elapsed was the two increased to three. Since 1864 it has stood at this number, but with the qualification that an appointment may be renewed after the first three years have expired, if the bishop or presiding elder sees fit.

But, in the meantime, a new conception of the preacher's relation to his charge had grown up under the two years' rule. He was expected to be to his people all that the Presbyterian pastor or Episcopal rector was. The improvement in the education of the ministry made a wider gap between them and the class-leaders. The growth of refinement and education in the people made them less favorable to a cure of souls conducted by men without special training, and in the presence of a dozen or score of persons. As early as 1824 the rule absolutely requiring attendance in class-meeting began to be broken in practice, and latterly it has become a matter of option, especially in the cities. Thus the most characteristic feature of Methodism, and to many persons its most objectionable feature, is disappearing through the tendency to assimilate the denomination to the rest of the kindred bodies.

LAST Thursday and last Sunday were the two critical days in the inauguration of the new system for the regulation of the

liquor traffic in this city. At midnight on Thursday over 5,000 saloons ceased to have a right to continue the traffic. To get rid of their stock they sold at low rates, or even gave away their liquors, on that and previous days. But the firm front presented by the city authorities had the effect of constraining even the lawless element among the dealers to accept the decision of the judges against them. On Friday and the days following only the 1,379 licensed saloons were open; and on Sunday even these were closed in every instance. Not half a dozen drunken men, the police reported, were to be seen throughout the city, and they probably had laid in their supply of whiskey before Sunday came. The successful applicants for license evidently realize the risk they run if they should violate the law. And this is not true only of the risk of selling on Sunday. Sales to minors under any circumstances whatever will cause forfeiture of license, as will sales to habitual drunkards. While the British law compels a liquor dealer to supply all applicants of mature age, without reference to their general repute or the amount they have drunk already, our law requires him to exercise a discretion in this respect and inflicts severe penalties if he does not. In the light of this fact it is altogether unjust to charge that the law does nothing to check the use of liquors to intoxication.

In Camden county, the new law of New Jersey was invoked by a large number of citizens to secure a vote on Local Option. But the judge refused to order a popular vote until he had been assured by competent testimony that the signers of the petition actually were citizens. This and an adjournment of the court delayed the matter so much that the question cannot be voted upon this year. It was very evident that the judge had no sympathy with the proposal.

THE Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have a difficult problem put to them by the papal rescript against Boycotting and the Plan of Campaign. As a rule they are Nationalists, and as such enjoy the confidence and respect of the people in a high degree. But as members of the hierarchy, and bound by a special oath of obedience to the Papal See, they cannot reject the document without coming into collision with their ecclesiastical superiors. They have done the best they could under the circumstances. They advise their people to abstain from hasty expressions of their anger at the rescript, and they also bow before the authority of the Pope in moral questions. But they also inform Leo XIII. that he has acted without proper knowledge of the circumstances, which justify the measures in question, as oppression always justifies measures of resistance to it. This is a very plain intimation to the Roman Curia that the interests of the Church in Ireland call for the suspension of the rescript until it is better advised as to the facts. And if the Curia should forget to revoke the suspension, as has happened in other cases, nobody in Ireland will complain, except the Orangemen.

All accounts from Ireland speak of the excitement of the people over the matter as extreme. In many parts of the South, where Catholicism always has been the most intense, the people have agreed to leave the chapel in a body, if the rescript should be read by the priest.

GEN. BOULANGER has had his innings, and has been defeated. His motion to dissolve the National Assembly and order a general election with a view to a radical revision of the Constitution met with small support from any section of the Chamber of Deputies. Even M. Clemenceau, who demands revision as loudly as the Bombastes Furioso who made the motion, refused to help him to force the hand of the Floquet ministry. He has decided to wait until the government is ready to take that step. That this will cool the fervor of the Boulangist party is doubtful. But the spectacle of the united opposition of all classes of politicians to Gen. Boulanger's demand probably will check the spread of the party. Public opinion counts for more in the politics of France than in England or America. A Frenchman has no taste for standing alone in politics.

THE HESITATION AT SAILING.

AT the moment of sailing there seemed to be some hesitation on board Mr. Cleveland's Free Trade ship. The controversies at St. Louis over the revenue resolution, the insistence of Mr. Gorman that it should and of Mr. Watterson that it should not retain a clutch upon the ancient and stale "straddle" of 1884, indicate that there was not complete readiness to start with a light heart on the voyage to Brummagem.

But the resolution agreed upon, (in the Resolutions Committee, on Wednesday night), gives all that the Free Traders could ask. It reaffirms the platform of 1884, and then declares that the President's Message is "the correct interpretation of that platform upon the subject of tariff reduction," while it adds also an endorsement of the efforts of the Democratic Representatives in Congress "to secure a reduction of excessive taxation." These several clauses cover the whole ground. The "straddle" is reaffirmed, only to explain, precisely as the Republicans declared in 1884, that it had no truth or sincerity in the direction of American industries, since its correct interpretation is found in Mr. Cleveland's recommendations to Congress, out of which the Mills bill appeared. This is as sweeping as Mr. Watterson could reasonably ask. If apparently he fought for more, it was surely only a strategic method of gaining all he desired.

Why, then, was there this appearance of hesitation on the eve of sailing? Why did Mr. Gorman and Mr. Barnum stickle over phrases, and Mr. Cooper contend for the ninth part of a hair? Doubtless there were two explanations. One of these was concern for the feelings of the few manufacturers who have so far remained in the party. The other was the desire of Mr. Gorman and others like him to secure some salve for the wounds to their own consistency. Unlike the small company who have decided to remain ashore, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Barnum, and their *entourage* mean to sail in this ship. End as it may, they go on the voyage. When the President's power and patronage are aboard, it is not for Mr. Gorman to be absent. But reflecting that he has been one of those who supported the Democratic party, yet professed a desire to maintain American industry, he preferred to keep at least a nominal reach to the Tariff straddle of 1884, such as might enable him and others individually to claim that though the flag of England might fly at the peak, they were permitted to display an American ensign privately from some obscure quarter of the vessel.

For, surely, no man in his senses supposes that any such tinkering at the resolution, such hesitating between this or that shade of expression, can affect the contest before the people? The issue was joined as to the Presidency, when, after he had sent his Free Trade message to Congress, Mr. Cleveland was retained as the candidate of his party. The issue was further joined as to the election of Members of Congress, when the Mills bill was framed and all but a handful of Democratic Representatives engaged to attempt its enactment. These deliberate steps drew the line of division, and marked out where the contest must occur. In other words, these acts were the building of the Free Trade ship, and the embarkation upon it of the Democratic party. The whole world has looked on at this, and nobody misunderstands it. No resolution which the St. Louis Convention could have devised except it had been a direct and emphatic disavowal of the whole Free Trade procedure, could affect the actual situation. It is not one of words but of facts. It is not something indicated or suggested a future policy, but a serious and alarming entity of the present moment, to be considered and dealt with by the people.

THREE CRUISES OF THE "BLAKE."¹

OF the late Prof. Agassiz's contributions to science no individual line of research, probably, entitles him more to the gratitude of his scientific brethren in this country than that of deep-sea exploration. It is due largely, if not principally, to his

¹ THREE CRUISES OF THE UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC STEAMER "BLAKE" in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean Sea, and along the Atlantic coast of the United States, from 1877 to 1880. By Alexander Agassiz. Two Volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1888.

influence and zeal that the laboratories of specialists all over the world have received from the sea that vast harvest of material which has built up what the younger Agassiz aptly terms the science of "thalassography," and has added so largely to our stock of knowledge concerning the planet we inhabit. Nearly forty years ago, almost immediately after his arrival in this country, and at a time when the authority of the great and brilliant Edward Forbes still forced European naturalists to the belief that oceanic life was practically *nil* at a greater depth than about 300 fathoms (1,800 feet), Louis Agassiz had already nurtured the plans which were ultimately to develop into that broad scheme of deep-sea exploration which has added special glory to the science of the present generation, and made it a fit sequel to the science of the Darwinian epoch by which it was inaugurated. No one not familiar with scientific literature can have a just conception of the magnitude of the work that has been accomplished through this special line of investigation. The ponderous volumes accompanying the report of the British *Challenger* expedition (1873-77), still in course of preparation, stand to-day as the greatest monument to science which any exploring expedition has ever reared, and the most voluminous contribution to exact zoölogy within the limits of a single publication.

The author of the work before us joined his father in his cruise of the *Bibb* off Nantucket in 1849, and in 1851, while still a lad, accompanied him in his explorations of the Florida Reef. It was the examination of this outer barrier to the southeastern extremity of the United States which led the elder Agassiz, and after him Le Conte, to formulate that brilliant generalization which ascribed the formation of the greater part of the Floridian peninsula to the agency of the coral animal—a generalization which subsequent examination failed to substantiate. More than twenty years after his initiation into deep-sea work, Alexander Agassiz returned to the same line of study, preparing partial reports on the collections made by the late L. F. Pourtales in the *Bibb*, in 1867-68. Since that time his scientific labors have been confined almost exclusively to one branch or another of thalassography.

The two handsome volumes of Agassiz's report are a compact summary of observations made during the years 1877 to 1880 in the Southern waters adjoining the United States, the Gulf, and the Caribbean Sea. While, as might have been expected from a zoölogist, the greatest amount of attention was devoted to a determination of the zoölogical relationship of the Atlantic abyss, this was far from the only work accomplished. The exact delineation and structure of the oceanic bottom constituted an enquiry of only less importance than the study of the deep-sea fauna; and the chapters bearing upon this subject are among the most valuable and interesting of the work. cursory examinations of many of the Caribbean islands were also made with a view of determining their geological structure and zoölogical position, but the observations in these parts appear to have been meagre and of comparative insignificance. The first volume deals with the more general subjects, such as the consideration of the Florida reefs, the topography of the east American coast, the relations of the American and West India faunas and floras, the permanence of continents and oceanic basins, deep-sea formations, the broader aspects of the deep-sea fauna, pelagic faunas and floras, the physiology of deep-sea life, temperatures, and the Gulf Stream. Special chapters on the history of deep-sea explorations and on deep-sea equipments are also added. The second volume deals exclusively with the zoölogical results, toward the elaboration of which the author acknowledges his indebtedness for the several chapters, to such eminent authorities as Allman, P. H. Carpenter, A. Milne-Edwards, Ehlers, L. von Graff, Perrier, Oscar Schmidt, Smitt, and Théel; and among American naturalists, to S. F. Clarke, Harger, Lyman, Pourtales, Verrill, E. B. Wilson, Dall, Fewkes, S. I. Smith, Goode, and Bean. These several chapters give us perhaps the most comprehensive general survey of the deep-sea fauna that has yet been published, although their brief statement necessitates reference to more extended reports if anything like special knowledge is sought after. The very large number of illustrations, most of them beautifully executed, will be found to be of great assistance to the student.

Of the magnitude of the collections made by the *Blake*, Mr. Agassiz thus expresses himself: "Before the exploration of the *Blake* we knew nothing of the deep-sea fishes of the Caribbean Sea and of the Gulf of Mexico. Less than fifty years ago there were not more than twenty known species of crustacea from the West Indian region. The *Blake* has added no less than forty new genera, and 150 new species to those thus far described." And again: "Among the mollusks the total number of littoral species recorded by Adams and D'Orbigny is 580, as compared with 461 collected by the *Blake*." Of the eighty-three species of sea-urchins now recognized as entering into the composition of the Caribbean fauna the *Blake* added nineteen,

while of the fifty-four species of star-fishes dredged from the deep, forty-six have proved to be new to science. The collection of brittle-stars (ophiurans) is perhaps the largest ever made. So numerous do they in fact appear to be that in some places the "bottom must have been paved with them, just as the shallows are sometimes paved with star-fishes and sea-urchins." The knowledge of this remarkable condition is interesting from the circumstance that exceptional rock formations give evidence of similar conditions having prevailed in a very ancient period of the earth's history. The collections of the Academy of Natural Sciences of this city contain an almost unique rock fragment, belonging probably to the Jurassic period of geological time, which is made up entirely of the closely pressed stars of ophiurans. With regard to the abundance of stone-lilies (crinoids), which only a few years ago were supposed to be on the verge of extinction, Mr. Agassiz remarks: "We must indeed have swept over actual forests of *Pentacrinus*, crowded together much as they may have lived, at certain localities, both in Europe and America during the palæozoic periods."

We cannot in the brief space at our command touch upon all the topics that are discussed by Mr. Agassiz, and must content ourselves with drawing attention to two or three theoretical questions to which the author has given special prominence, and toward the solution of which he has definitely expressed himself. Mr. Agassiz, as far as his own researches would lead him to conclude, is an avowed opponent to the Darwinian subsidence theory of coral formations, and thus joins forces with Mr. Murray, one of the naturalists of the *Challenger*, Guppy, and others, whose supposed "neglected" labors have quite recently evoked that remarkable "Conspiracy of Silence" controversy, with which the name of the Duke of Argyll is so unpleasantly associated. Murray and Agassiz both affirm that coral structures in all their forms can be explained on the supposition of a simple upward growth of coral on an underlying platform built up to the required level through sedimental and organic accumulation, and that no recourse need be had to any theory of subsidence to account for the apparent anomaly of coral structures arising from depths far exceeding the line (100 to 120 feet) to which the coral animal penetrates. While it may ultimately be proved that this view is a correct one, it must be confessed that the facts supporting it are exceedingly scanty. That a coral-supporting platform may be built up under certain favorable conditions in the manner indicated is both possible and probable, but that it should ever have been formed in this way in any really deep body of water is extremely doubtful. The principal argument that has been leveled against Darwin's theory of subsidence—a theory that had been independently worked out by our veteran geologist, Prof. Dana,—is that characteristic coral structures are now forming in areas either of stability or of elevation. But, it might be asked, is this sufficient evidence to show that there has been here no subsidence? Most assuredly not. It might, indeed, as well be affirmed that the fossil shells which are now found in the Himalayas at an altitude of some twenty to twenty-two thousand feet could, by reason of existing conditions, not have been deposited in the sea. The oft-repeated assertion, now adopted by Alexander Agassiz, that in the Floridian region there is no evidence of recent subsidence has apparently nothing to support it. On the contrary, the extension Gulf-ward of the channels of peninsular streams, and, likewise, the proximity of pure terrestrial deposits to the sea-board, afford practically conclusive evidence that subsidence is either now taking place, or has been taking place during a recent geological period.

Mr. Agassiz is a firm upholder of the view, now rapidly gaining ground among geologists, of the permanence of continental and oceanic areas. There is certainly much to be said in favor of continental permanency, if by this term we understand merely that a large or the greater part of existing continents had already been marked out in a very ancient geological period. But there are, it appears to the writer, no substantial facts to indicate that much of what is now land was not at several distinct geological periods covered by a deep-sea; and as Prof. Huxley, in reviewing the work of the late Sir Wyville Thomson, characteristically expressed it, all the evidence at our command does not permit us to say whether there have or have not been continental disappearances at one or more times in the troughs of existing seas.

The results of Mr. Agassiz's explorations made with the assistance of the improved *Sigsbee* appliance, have led him to conclude that the surface fauna of the sea extends to only very moderate depths, barely exceeding 50 fathoms, and that consequently there exists no connection between it and the true abyssal fauna—a conclusion entirely at variance with the results obtained by the naturalists of the *Challenger*, which indicate a direct faunal continuity from the oceanic surface to the bottom. Since the publication of Mr. Agassiz's work announcement has been received from Germany of the results of Prof. Chun's investigations—made with what seems to be the most perfect appliance—which appear to confirm the views of the British naturalists.

In concluding our review of this important work we can but express the regret that "the greater part of these chapters has been in type for more than two years," and that this circumstance should be called upon to excuse "some omissions of reference to publications which would otherwise have been noticed." The character of the work merits more careful revision than it has received.

ANGELO HEILPRIN.

THE POETRY OF WALT WHITMAN.

[FIRST PAPER.]

HE who speaks of Walt Whitman labors under the disadvantage of being put on the defensive from the start. Thus when I read this article "The Poetry of Walt Whitman," I am quite prepared to hear some one retort that Walt Whitman has never written poetry. That, however, is a question pertaining rather to the discussion just closed in *THE AMERICAN* than to the subject at present in hand, and we may, for convenience, agree to call Whitman's works *Poems*. Having so far facilitated matters, a still graver difficulty is encountered in the fact that about one-half of Whitman's detractors base their objections upon moral grounds, while the other half attack him for his defiance of form. The most cursory examination, therefore, demands a division of the subject into (1) Matter, and (2) Form.

Under the first head we are met at once by the question: What constitutes fit matter for Poetry? The answer applies not only to poetry but to all the arts. Anything which is susceptible of artistic treatment is a fit subject for art. This is the sole condition, and every effort to set up narrower limits will result in failure, because the prescribed rules will at some point impinge upon other and contradictory rules of equal weight and authority. Starting then with this dictum as a major premise, we are led to ask what is susceptible of artistic treatment, and, incidentally, what is meant by artistic treatment.

Manifestly all nature is susceptible of such treatment because art means the interpretation of nature; i. e., the attainment of nature's effects by the methods of art. It is not the business of art to copy or to imitate nature either in whole or in part; but it is the business of art to interpret the whole of nature. When Walt Whitman, therefore, undertakes to write of man as he stands related to the other facts of the universe, he is only following an unalterable law when he treats him in his entirety. Half-truths are the most insidious of falsehoods, and it is because Whitman declines to deal in half-truths that he has reaped the harvest of so wide a condemnation. Thus he stands forth as the exponent of that general tendency to truthfulness which is to-day so observable, not only in art, but in the details of all practical handicraft. It is a demand for reality at all hazards, a protest against all those methods of concealment which had grown, little by little, until they had well-nigh crystallized into a vice. An age of concealments, of euphuisms, of drapery, is usually an age of the utmost laxity in morals. The fact is historical, and a matter of universal knowledge; we need not dwell upon it. Indeed to attempt to disprove it involves the assumption of the intrinsic nobility of human handiwork as opposed to the innate impurity of divine creation, and if, in the domestic arts, we discard the pseudo ornamentation which conceals a bit of mechanism, we are logically bound to espouse the cause of that school in art which would eschew drapery save where it naturally forms a component part of the work.

If then, we want reality as opposed to realism,—the noble truth of life rather than the absurd mannikin which simply imitates life,—we must not blame the artist who interprets that reality nor hurl imprecations at his head because Nature is not other than she is. His unanswerable defense is, that he is not responsible for Nature, but only for his interpretation of her.

Now it is evident that Walt Whitman has reported what he saw and set down what he verily believed; he has looked at Nature and Man from Walt Whitman's standpoint, and we have no right to ask him to tell us what might have been seen from the standpoint of another. He has found the pulse of humanity beating with a certain measure and producing a certain harmony; he has seen life under conditions which he believes to be universal, and, so finding and seeing, he has thought well to paint a picture which, to him at least, is true, even though many good people should find it necessary to look at it through smoked glass. He has seen that the love of nature involved "communion with her visible forms," and that only to her lover will she "speak a various language." He believes that, more than anyone else, the poet is bound to rend the veil which blurs the outlines of his ideal, because in poetry we have to do with the deeper forces of the soul; we are brought into contact with fundamental passions as they really are,—not as the moral reformer would like to make them. Men will continue to love and hate after the manner of the Old Adam, despite all ecclesiastic canons and all codes of etiquette; and no amount of intellectual culture is able to convert

the wild heart-throb of humanity into a polite and conventionalized vibration.

It has been objected that the "Leaves of Grass" is not a good book for young and impressionable people. The answer is that it was not written for them,—is not addressed to them. Euclid is not a suitable book for a child of six, yet we do not therefore condemn Mathematical Science. The question to keep in view is whether or not these facts of nature which Whitman celebrates are susceptible of artistic interpretation. Under the assumptions herein sought to be proven, they certainly are. The charge of unnecessary grossness of detail is less easy to meet, but it can be met by pointing out, first, that there has been no exaggeration of fact,—no coloring or high lights for stage effect; and second, that the facts themselves being a component part of the view of Nature before the poet, he has no more right to eliminate, than he has to intrude, material. Let us suppose that I employ an artist to paint me a landscape. I seat him at a window and bid him place upon canvas what he sees. He promises to do so with fidelity and all the skill at his command. He paints the trees, the greensward decked with flowers, the distant thread of silver which marks the river's course, a herd of cattle peaceful on the hills; perhaps a red-breasted robin on a near branch, or a sweet child, type of innocence and love, at play upon the green. He transfers to his canvas these beautiful elements, and then in the immediate foreground his eye falls upon a hideous toad, swollen in body, bleary-eyed, slimy at mouth, and suggestive of uncleanness. Should he leave it out of his picture? If he seeks the poor incense of immediate popularity, he will; if he is an honest man, he will not. Good faith with his employer demands fidelity; good faith with Nature demands entire fidelity. The Power which made the robin, the river, the child, made likewise the toad. The bird's rounded throat, the river's sparkle, the child's smile, are no more admirable as examples of creative skill, than are the bulging eyes of the toad. And if I were to blame the painter, he might well reply: "Blame not me because I kept my promise. I did not put the toad on your grass-plot, and indeed I should have much preferred not to see it there; but you bade me paint what I saw, and I have obeyed unquestioningly."

And let us note that, in this little parable, the artist is not supposed to copy the toad any more than he copies the other objects. The lights and shades on his trees are produced by means quite other than the means which nature employs. So the humps and protuberances of the toad are depicted by methods different from those of nature. The artist may idealize as much as he thinks permissible, but he must see to it that his toad remains a toad as surely as his tree remains a tree.

It would seem that the primary complaint against Walt Whitman is that he has refused to omit the toad from his picture. People say that sin is altogether unlovely, and undue animalism repellent. No statements could be more entirely true. But (we are told) the first element was introduced into the world by Adam, and the second seems to have been a regular evolution among his progeny. The vital point for both sociologist and artist is, that these elements are here,—tremendous primal forces which no code of ethics nor theory of art can possibly ignore. Walt Whitman has simply learned the Scripture lesson that there is nothing common or unclean among the myriad existences which it has pleased Providence to crowd into this world, and profoundly impressed with the splendor of the order of the Universe, he would fain welcome every type of being, high and low, noble and mean, wise and ignorant, saint and sinner; and if at times he seems to prefer the low and mean, it is because he feels that their opposites have thus far had all the champions in the field, and that the despised ones of earth are entitled to at least one lance in the grand tourney of life.

It is true that poetry is the embodiment of the principle of beauty, but who, other than the poet, shall decide wherein that principle exists? It is not claimed that he who seeks to interpret some particular phase of nature or to give expression to certain isolated emotions must embody everything within the range of a wider vision. What is intended is that every true poet must truthfully set forth that which he undertakes to interpret. This, in the case of one who like Whitman claims universality, involves the presentation of much that superficial criticism would condemn.

Whitman is simply inclusive. To him the religious sentiment appears to find its highest realization in the self-hood, the perfect personality of man. He seeks to portray, not what he has read or heard, but simply himself,—the man Walt Whitman,—breathing, moving, living, loving, and to set forth the animal delight in the mere fact of existence. He says: "One main object I had from the first was to sing, and sing to the full, the ecstasy of simple, physiological being. This, . . . when the moral element and an affinity with nature in her myriad exhibition of day and night are found with it, makes the happy personality, the true and intended result (if they ever have any) of my poems."

Here, then, we have the gist and basic meaning of every poem in the "Leaves of Grass." It is the "happy personality" which is to be crystallized into language and set forth as at once the prime motive of poetry and the noblest incentive to action. But how shall this personality be presented unless in its entirety? Shall it be lopped of its limbs in order to fit a worldling's sense of the proprieties? Looking at the subject in the mirror of his own mind, he saw there a reflection which included not only hopes, joys, aspirations, and holy desires; but animal content in life, pride of physical power, passions broad and deep.

He chose to include all that he saw, and therefore stands as an example of unshrinking fidelity to that truth which is the dominant force in the art movement in every field. He found in himself a microcosm of the entire creation, hence the picture of the "happy personality" is his own portrait,—his poems are his autobiography. To complain that his book is egotistical is as unreasonable as to say that Bancroft's History of the United States is national; or to find fault with astronomy because it treats of the stars.

But the limits of space forbid further consideration of the Matter of the poems; let us therefore turn for a few moments to the question of Form.

FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE city universities and colleges very naturally open the series of annual commencements. As their students do not enjoy the long vacations given at Easter and Christmas by colleges whose students come from a distance, the summer vacation generally begins earlier. That of the University of Pennsylvania was held on Wednesday last, when 184 students received diplomas or certificates on the completion of their courses. Of late years these exercises have been made more attractive by reducing the number of speeches. The oratorical powers of the graduating classes find sufficient vent in the class-day exercises of the day before, so that at the most two undergraduate and two post-graduate speeches are put on the commencement programme.

The fire in the medical hall of the University on the last day of May was a much less serious affair than most of the newspaper accounts must have led the public to suppose. Had the building been furnished with fire hose on every floor, the damage would have been trifling. But as it was, the assistants in the physiological laboratory appear to have lost their heads, and tried to extinguish it with the very inadequate means at hand, instead of giving the alarm to the fire department at once. This gave the fire time to do some injury to the pathological collections, and the water used to extinguish it percolated down to the Stillé library and injured the books. No tarpaulins were brought by the fire brigade, perhaps on the supposition that there was no use for them in a medical hall. And it is alleged that the fire engines took a needlessly long time in getting to the scene of the disaster. It was most fortunate that the fire did not occur in term time.

A RECENT innovation in the University is the admission of students to the College Department on certificate from their teachers, instead of by examination. It is entirely optional in teachers to use certificates furnished by the University. They may certify some pupils and send others up for examination. They may certify to the pupil's competence in all but one or two subjects and leave him to be examined in those. Or they may send all their pupils up for examination as formerly. As soon as the faculty is satisfied by the results that any teacher has abused the privilege it will be withdrawn, and all his pupils who apply for admission will be examined.

The object of the change is to enable teachers to give their instruction with freer reference to the subject, and not with reference to the kind of questions the examiner is likely to ask. In American colleges it has been the rule that the examining shall be done by the man who has done the teaching. This great safeguard against the cram system is violated in the examinations for admission only. Amherst, Cornell, Haverford, and the four leading colleges for women have set the example of accepting teachers' certificates in lieu of examinations. The University proposed to do so years ago when Amherst alone had adopted the practice; but it withdrew its proposal on finding that the teachers generally shrank from the responsibility of giving (or refusing) certificates. But last year Haverford, without consulting them beforehand, sent its certificates to the schools, and admitted a large part of its freshman class without any examinations.

A DESERVED honor is that just signified to Dr. Hiram Corson, by a number of the physicians of this city, in a public reception, on Wednesday evening, at the Bellevue Hotel. Dr. Corson has been one of the intelligent moving forces of his profession.

THE LONDON ART EXHIBITIONS.

LONDON, May, 1888.

THE opening of the New Gallery, or the Hallicarnassus as it is familiarly known, has given a much needed fresh interest to the usual spring opening of picture exhibitions. The dispute between Sir Coutts Lindsay of the Grosvenor Gallery and his former assistants, Messrs. J. Comyns Carr and C. J. Hallé, is now an old story. But ever since these two gentlemen protested against the too great prominence given to the Grosvenor restaurant and the use of the Galleries as a banquet hall, and Mr. Burne-Jones asked what art had to do with money-making, the matter has been kept well before the English public. Mr. Comyns Carr's full time must have been severely taxed in his endeavors to answer every statement made about him and his gallery in every paper. Progress of the workmen in converting an old market into a new gallery has been duly reported. And the last free advertisement was a long account of the supper given by the directors to the men who, for a month or two have been working for them day and night. Since, added to the excitement of novelty and successful advertising, the gallery is in itself attractive, and the show the most interesting of the year, there is every probability that Messrs. Carr and Hallé will not regret the step they have taken.

A great attraction of the gallery is its court, with fountain in the centre, which on press day was filled with tall green plants and lilies and daisies. True with its marbles and much gilding and balcony it suggests the Holborn Restaurant. But it is at least a cool and pleasant place in which to sit and rest after the pictures. Its great defect is the balcony, which is so narrow you cannot possibly get at the proper distance from the pictures hung on its walls; and the one flight of stairs leading to it is also so narrow that if Mr. Carr should ever be so fortunate as to collect as great a crowd as that which flocks to the Royal Academy, it would prove a death trap. It is rather funny after the artistic objections raised against eating and drinking at the Grosvenor, to find that the balcony opens into a delightful little restaurant, to which a conspicuous place has been given in the papers as well, because of Mr. Carr's failure to obtain a license. Besides the court and the balcony, there are two large galleries in which are the bulk of the pictures.

To the worshippers of Burne-Jones the New Gallery will be without a rival. This year he exhibits nowhere else, not even in the Royal Academy, though he is now an Associate. Here, he has three very large canvases. Two tell the story of Perseus and Andromeda, with little of the beautiful color that usually fills his pictures. Andromeda, however, is the same maiden he has shown us over and over again, and Perseus differs from her only in his suit of armour. In the first picture, he has just come upon her; in the second, he is fighting a wonderfully long and twisted dragon, in a manner which one irreverent art critic likens to a submarine diver wrestling with refractory water-pipes. The third picture represents a very melancholy giantess of a Danaë standing in a red gown against a cypress tree, while in the distance the tower of brass, in which she is to be imprisoned, is being erected. The mannerisms of Burne-Jones are cruelly caricatured in the work of his followers, who are without his sense of decorative beauty. The gallery shows nothing uglier and cruder in color and power of drawing than the pictures of the younger Burne-Jones, despite the fact that the school which once made the fame of the Grosvenor has, almost in a solid body, deserted it for the New Gallery.

But the most interesting lesson the exhibition has to teach is in the contrast it affords between the men who are looked upon as the greatest English painters of the day and those who are popularly given a very secondary rank. The pictures which make the show better than the average are not those of Watts, or Millais, or Herkomer, or even of Tadema, though one or two of the little canvases of the latter are far better than his large Academy picture. The work which stands out from the rest is that of J. J. Shannon, I believe a young American artist, in his wonderfully graceful portrait of a very beautiful woman; of E. A. Ward, whose portraits accentuate the shortcomings of Herkomer and Richmond; of David Murray in his landscapes; of Frank Millet in his quiet, cool interior.

The Grosvenor Gallery this year, every one admits, is uninteresting. There are no very good, no very bad pictures, and few of which one carries away a very vivid impression. That which is being most talked about is a portrait by Mr. Gregory. It is a rather daring study in foreshortening, the success of which has given the picture a well merited prominence. The subject is simple enough: a little girl in red sits on an old oak table; in the background an oak chest stands against the wall hung with rich stamped leather. The other great feature of the Grosvenor is Jacomb-Hood's "Triumph of Spring," with its beautiful procession of youths and maidens, boys and girls, who have come out to

welcome in the spring. Mr. Jacomb-Hood, a young artist, has never shown such an ambitious, nor yet such a successful picture. But when all is said, nothing is so marked at this year's Grosvenor as the disappearance of the artists who have heretofore been its leading card. Burne-Jones and Alma Tadema have deserted with Mr. Carr and Mr. Hallé. So has Mr. Walter Crane, but his pictures are so often as poor as his drawings are good, that their absence is not a great loss. Richmond, though he too cried out against the management of the Grosvenor, has continued faithful. However, in his desire to be well represented in quantity in all three exhibitions, he has apparently cared less than ever before for the quality of his work. But one of the many portraits he exhibits,—that of the Viscountess Hood, at the Academy,—has anything of the decorative charm that in previous years has always distinguished them. Mr. Watts and Mr. Holman Hunt are two others of the old Grosvenor exhibitors who have gone over to the enemy, but this Sir Coutts Lindsay should consider a decided gain.

As for the Academy, everybody declares it to be an average exhibition. This means that the R. A.'s exhibit the usual number of atrocities or absurdities, and that in a desert of bad work is to be found an occasional and welcome oasis of good painting. Carolus-Duran's and Sargent's portraits do much to help one to forget the insipid, stupid, and uninteresting portrait-painting of the English school. I notice that Americans are gradually making their way into the Academy. Mr. Blum, whose work in the *Century* has made him so widely known, exhibits "Venetian Lace Workers;" Mr. Millet has another interior as careful and successful as his picture at the New Gallery; Mr. Alexander Harrison has sent two seas, which, to the shame of the hanging committee, have been hidden away in corners. Mr. Bridgman, too, is represented. Five names are not many, but they count for more at the Academy, where all foreign work, and especially all that is good, has little chance.

The most talked about Academy pictures of the year, those which daily attract such crowds that it is almost impossible to see them, all hang in the same room. The first in point of popularity is Alma Tadema's "Roses of Heliogabalus." The emperor is represented at the banquet at which, by way of a practical joke, he smothered his guests with roses. But the picture is not to be compared with the best Tademas of previous years. More than one artist pronounces it a failure. The roses, instead of falling, are pasted to the canvas. There is no modelling in the half-buried figures, there is absolutely no expression of surprise or any other emotion on the faces. The little preparatory sketch of the same subject at the New Gallery has far more life as well as artistic merit. Next to the "Roses" is the Millais, a lovely landscape. In it is a stretch of Scotch moor, fir trees in the middle distance, soft, misty hills beyond. It is one of the best pictures Millais has shown for many years; it is indeed as good as his picture appropriately called "Forlorn," at the New Gallery, is bad. Next comes the Orchardson, one of the usual yellow interiors, with two or three figures. Opposite is a very large canvas, "Andromache at the Well," by Sir Frederick Leighton. It is very scholarly and very stupid. There is no need to mention the pictures of the other Academicians, since they are, with few exceptions, without artistic value. Many would not be accepted in a third-rate gallery at home. The names of the vast majority of R. A.'s and A. R. A.'s are unknown in America, and for that matter, in England. The Academy is a pleasant club. The principal work it accomplishes in the art world is to lower the standard of English art.

THE OUTCAST AT REST.

LAY her down here, poor child!
None looked to her life's health;
Now Death shall tame the wild
And give the pauper wealth.

Better she should have been;
Worse than she was might be;
So relative is sin,
In Life's deep mystery,
That Death seems merely wise
And kind to shut these eyes
Which better should have been.

Then whisper "God is love,"
And bend benign your glance
Upon this wail, above
Whose heart nor change nor chance
Aye more shall break the seal
Whereon, for sinners' weal,
We read that God is love.

WILLIAM STRUTHERS,

CONCERNING POETRY.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN :

RECENTLY, in a magazine article, the novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, stated that the plots of more than one of his stories had come to him in dreams, in particular that of "The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." This is, perhaps, a not uncommon experience. I have had similar dream suggestions, which appeared perfectly reasonable and available during sleep, but usually became absurd and impracticable when brought to the test of the waking senses. Last night, in the half-dreamy interval between sleep and waking, there came into my mind the recent debate in THE AMERICAN on the subject of poetry, and with it the following suggested definition: "Poetry is thought set to music." In looking at it with wide-awake eyes it has lost much of its force, yet retains a certain significance which may give it some interest to readers. At the same time, while dreamily thinking over the various definitions of poetry offered in said articles, there came to me the remembrance of an amusing picture I had seen years before. The picture represented a child peering eagerly under the bottom edge of a circus tent, and calling to her companions: "Susy, come here quick, and bring Jenny: I can see the 'oofs of the 'orses.'" It struck me at the moment that perhaps some of our poetry definers had seen only "the 'oofs of the 'orses," or had caught but the feeblest glimpse of the entire animal. Of course that was but a dream conception. Far be it from me to hint anything of the kind while wide awake.

C. M.

THE GYPSY LORE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN :

The most remarkable literary society in Great Britain is undoubtedly,—like Time's noblest offspring,—the latest. It is a union formed for the purpose of collecting and publishing all that can be gathered of the Romany or Gypsy language, traditions, and characteristics. Charles G. Leland is its President, and Messrs. MacRitchie, Crofton, and F. Groome, who have all published works on Gypsology, are the council. The first to join the Society, on invitation, was the Arch-duke Josef, of Austria-Hungary, who is the most distinguished of Romany scholars, as he speaks all the six or seven Gypsy dialects of Austria and Germany to perfection, and has published a grand work on the subject, comparing them with Hindustani.

There is a vast field for study among the thousands of gypsies of all kinds in the United States. Any person who is interested in this subject, can by paying one pound (or \$5.00) annually, receive the publications of the Society, and become a member. This will be a great advantage to scholars who propose to travel in Europe, as they will thereby have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with many eminent literary men, and seeing much which many miss, as "the Gypsies" are establishing connections all over the continent. Those wishing to join should write to Mr. David MacRitchie, No. 4, Archibald Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

London.

L.

A TIPPECANOE SWEEP.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN :

I am among the number of your readers, (a large number, I trust), who cordially approve your suggestion of Senator Harrison of Indiana as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Recalling the time when his brave grandfather swept the country in 1840, there are many resemblances in the present situation to that which existed then, and I believe most confidently that his nomination would be followed by just such a popular whirlwind as that was. Mr. Van Buren's administration was cut off at the end of a single term by the dissatisfaction of the people. The same thing will happen, now, if a candidate is chosen who fitly represents the popular feeling. The vote in Oregon is thought to be phenomenal. But phenomena of the most striking character may be anticipated when the country is threatened by its President with the loss of its industrial independence, and the degradation of its working people. What has been seen in the farthest corner of the Northwest will be seen everywhere north of the old line of Freedom, and even, as I believe, in some States of the heretofore solid South, if we shall have the inspiration of Harrison's name on our banner.

New York City, June 6.

J. L. C.

After stating the arguments on both sides in the famous case, "Gutenberg vs. Coster," which has occupied a place for so many years upon the calendars of the highest courts of criticism in the Old World and the New, Mr. Blade gives it as his personal opinion that the evidence now before these courts is strongly in favor of a first rude invention of movable types in Holland by some one whose name may have been Coster; that the claim of Gutenberg, however, is unimpaired, in that his improvements were so great as to entitle him in a sense to be deemed the inventor.—Bookmaker.

REVIEWS.

ADDRESS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Delivered in the Stone Temple at Quincy, 4th July, 1887, by William Everett. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son.

THE typographical beauty of this memorial volume fitly enshrines the memory of a man who well deserves the affectionate remembrance of his fellow-countrymen. Coming of a stock that engendered patriotism, Charles Francis Adams won a place in the honor roll of the citizens who had indeed labored successfully that no harm should befall the Republic. The grandson of one, and the son of another President of the United States, the third Adams was worthy also of the highest place, but his ambition was amply satisfied by the opportunity to work under the greatest disadvantage and the most trying condition, for its good government. Born in Boston in 1807, his sad fate was to spend the last years of his life under a mental cloud. Just as in his early boyhood, spent at an English school, the most desolate period of his life, he was obliged to maintain his country's honor against his English school-fellows by absolute fighting, so in his mature years, as American Minister to England during the dreary period of the Rebellion and Reconstruction, his courage never failed, and in the end he won the respect of those who had labored hardest to undermine his reputation, to defeat his purpose, and to belittle the nation he represented. The years of training that fitted him for this sort of diplomatic warfare, are well described by Mr. Everett.

A brief period of apprenticeship in legislative work as the representative of a purely partisan organization, convinced Mr. Adams that his right place was in the front of the party then waging war against slavery, and there he stayed, through good report and evil, facing the contumely of friends, neighbors, family, to be rewarded on the organization of the Republican party, by election to Congress in 1858, where his course and his speeches alike commanded respect. Then came his mission to England, which is indeed a proud page in our diplomatic history, ended only at his own urgent request, and followed by his appointment in 1871 on the Geneva arbitration, a responsible post of duty for which he was especially fitted. Even the London Times declared that his efforts had alone saved the Treaty of Washington. Returned home, he was set aside as presidential candidate in 1872, failed of a nomination as Governor of Massachusetts in 1875, received it as a barren and empty honor later on, but still kept on doing good and faithful works. His eulogy of Seward was a fitting tribute to the man whose leadership he had willingly accepted. He was content to help on the educational facilities of the Quincy School, founded by his grandfather, and to enjoy the respect of his neighbors in his tranquil rural retreat. His death, in 1881, was a happy release from a burden of years that had become indeed heavier than any task of his long and useful life.

SLIPS OF TONGUE AND PEN. By J. H. Long, M. A., LL. B. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is an English book. Mr. Long, from the insular standpoint, undertakes to set right a number of errors to which he considers the average user of tongue and pen particularly liable, and in the space of a hundred pages discourses of some six hundred such "slips." Mr. Long no doubt means well, but, to be frank about it, the greater part of his little manual is of no earthly value,—rather the contrary, since it undertakes to set up as standards of correct literary taste and good conversational usage rules and prescriptions which have no sound foundation whatever. As it is a slight and not pretentious work, we do not propose to go into the evidence of this at much length, but a few examples will suffice. Mr. Long asserts that one should not say, "I cannot catch the train," but "I cannot catch up to the train;" he would not permit the statement, "He has a bad wound," but you must call it severe, or dangerous, or some other adjective. You must not say "I am afraid it will rain," but "I fear;" not "the army was beaten," but some other word, since "beat means to strike or hit;" not "he was killed by a bullet," but "with a bullet."

Of course much of this is nonsense. It attempts to give to words a limited and conventional meaning after they have been put into use for other and larger purposes. To assert that you must use so absurd an expression as "I could not catch up to the train," because the verb catch in a narrow signification means to seize in the hand, is the height of absurdity. Nor is Mr. Long himself consistent. On page 4 he tells us: "Do not use *claim* for *assert* or *say*;" while on page 22 we find him directing: "Do not use *pretend* for *claim* or *assert*." This is confusing, to say the least.

Mr. Long does not wish us to say "ice-water" or "ice-cream," but "iced-water" and "iced-cream." The ideas in the

two cases, as well as usage in America and England, are essentially different. Water or cream that was "iced" would not be the article which we call ice-water or ice-cream. And whatever may be thought on the subject in England, there is not the least inclination here to change the usage.

In general, the little book tends to that sort of school teacher's English which is narrow and pedantic. Any one who would submit himself to be guided by such manuals would speedily find his style losing whatever of native vigor it might have possessed.

WORLD-ENGLISH THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE. By Alexander Melville Bell. New York: N. D. C. Hodges.

Mr. Alexander Melville Bell, the celebrated phonetician, and father of Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame, is taking the wind out of the sails of the Volapük and artificial language movements generally by boldly proclaiming English as the universal language. "No language could be invented," he says, "for international use that would surpass English in grammatical simplicity, and in general fitness to become the tongue of the world. The only drawback to the extension of English has been its difficult and unsystematic spelling. This is, however, established in its literature, and any attempt to remodel the general orthography of the language would fail to have the slightest hope of success." Mr. Bell accordingly proposes that the form of literary English remain unchanged, but that another system of writing English be adopted for the "world-language,"—a system which he thinks could at the same time be utilized for the teaching of the language to all beginners. For this purpose a new alphabet is proposed, with symbols for all composite sounds, with three series of marks for the different shades of the vowels and with omission of the letter *c* which equals *k* or *s*; *q*, which equals *k*; and *x*, which equals *ks* or *gz*. Mr. Bell thinks that English does not require any alteration in grammar or construction to adapt it for its great function of universality. A number of illustrations of the new writing are then given, devoted to a short and sensible discussion of interesting questions like Universal language and Spelling Reform. The idea of Mr. Bell has much to recommend it, and the presentation is charmingly clear. Characteristic of this brief but valuable pamphlet is the Epilogue: "Every one has heard of the butcher, who after a long search for his knife at last found it in his mouth. So, speakers of English have been seeking for a Universal Language, when lo, it is in their mouths! The intelligibility of words has been obscured by a dense mist of letters. This is now dispersed in World-English; and the language stands revealed—beyond comparison clear, simple, copious, and cosmopolitan—the fitting tongue of Humanity."

MRS. LORD'S MOONSTONE. By Charles Stokes Wayne. Pp. 142. Philadelphia: Wynne & Wayne. 1888.

This is a book of summer stories to which the first and longest gives the title. All are exceedingly clever; but "Mrs. Lord's Moonstone" is an ambitious attempt to bind up together the mystical and the real, and the author has been notably successful in that difficult vein. The scene is laid at a seaside resort, which is brought vividly before the reader by skillful touches. Here Mrs. Lord's opal ring implicates her in some curious adventures with an Arab, who is the ring's familiar. While their intercourse verges very near to the edge of impropriety, the good taste of the writer has withheld him from following the course of modern realism, and the ideal element in the story saves it from mere wanton indelicacy. Mr. Wayne, here, is on the right road. The fiction that is to live must be fiction, not photographic fact. Men have loved stories from the beginning and one who can tell them something which beguiles them away from hard realities will, in the end, be rewarded. Hugh Conway and Haggard learned this lesson and Stevenson is reaping the benefit of his better instincts. "Mrs. Lord's Moonstone" reminds us somewhat of the conceptions of this last named writer, and the interest excited by it is carried on, like that in his stories, through successive happy inventions—which have so strong a tincture of fact in them that they do not seem forced nor grotesque. Another story from the same pen is announced in the present book and we shall look for it with interest. The attractive cover and thoroughly entertaining nature of its interior ought to make "Mrs. Lord's Moonstone" a good traveling companion or gossip for an afternoon. H. S. M.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

A VERY admirable edition of Wordsworth's "Prelude" is furnished for the use of the present generation, by Professor A. J. George, of Boston University, from the press of Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. Prof. George gives the poem entire, and he affixes an intelligent and interesting Preface, with a sketch of the poet's career, and a critical estimate of his work. At the end he

adds some forty pages of very helpful Notes. His appreciation of Wordsworth is not only cordial, but earnest, and the reader who takes up the "Prelude" for the first time in this edition will be sure to enjoy it, if it be at all enjoyable to him.

"Daphne," by "Rita," is a novel without any special element of harm in it, except such as attaches to an ultra and unwholesome sentimentality. It has often struck us as a little odd that as soon as a fictionist encounters music as a motive he (or more often she) becomes tearful and inarticulate. The story of "Daphne" is supposed to be told by a couple of wonderful violins, and the vagaries which such a scheme induce may perhaps be imagined. There is considerable solemn nonsense in it, but, perhaps, no wrong. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Mr. Marion Crawford's brilliant and ingenious book, by which he established his reputation as a romance writer, "Mr. Isaacs," has been issued as No. 5 in Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s "Summer Reading Library." In this guise no doubt new thousands will make its acquaintance.

"The Residuary Legatee," a very charming story by Mr. F. J. Stimson, better known by his pseudonym, "J. S., of Dale," first appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* a year or so ago, and is now issued, (Charles Scribner's Sons) as a separate volume, with a striking cover. Since it was published serially, Mr. Stimson has enlarged the story, and in this new form it will be read with increased interest.

It must be remarked as an interesting experiment that Messrs. Cassell & Co. have adopted that famous old *New York Ledger* story by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., "Orion, the Gold Beater," as one of the issues in the "Choice Fiction" series which they are sending out. This is a novel which aided largely in giving the *Ledger* its start: we may watch with some curiosity to see how readable it is thought to be now.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

It is reported that some of the London and Edinburgh printers are already making arrangements for transferring part of their business to the United States, in consequence of the proposed Copyright bill.

"The Poets of Maine," compiled by George B. Griffith, is almost ready for delivery by Elwell, Pickard & Co., Portland.

Paul du Chaillu has arrived in New York, having left London for the purpose of taking a short rest. His "Viking Age," on which he has worked for eight years, will be published in October.

"In Castle and Cabin" is the title of a work by George Pellew, which the Putnams will publish this month, giving results of examinations of the political and industrial situation in Ireland.

A biography of Berthold Auerbach is in preparation by Dr. Anton Bettelheim, who has published a life of Beaumarchais.

It is understood that Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co., of London, are about to open a branch house in New York. There is evidently a growing tendency amongst foreign publishers, owing, doubtless, to the great competition existing and the number of books thrown on the market, to get into direct touch with the retail booksellers in America and the English colonies. This seems to forebode a diminished trade for the general commission houses of the English capital.

The Pope is said to have completed a book on the social condition of the working classes, supporting the doctrine that the state should be the arbiter between employer and employed.

The correspondence of Peter the Great is not the only work upon which Count Tolstoi has been engaged. He has just published the correspondence of Countess Roumiantseff, *née* Galitzin, wife of the celebrated Field-Marshal and mother of the Chancellor. The Countess was unhappy in her relations with her husband, and the letters chiefly relate to this subject, although indirectly they throw much light on the court of Catherine II. There are altogether 222 letters, written between the years 1762 and 1779.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish this month: "The Story of Turkey," by Stanley Lane Poole; "The Rose and the Ring," by W. M. Thackeray; "Undine and Sintram," by Fouqué; "Industrial Liberty," by John M. Bonham; "The Germanic Constitution," by Samuel Epes Turner; and the "Tariff History of the United States," by F. W. Taussig.

Messrs Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press a new and revised edition of the widely famous Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, edited by Henry Preble, Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard University.

Professor Norton, according to a London report, intends to write an elaborate biography of Carlyle, with the object of cor-

recting Mr. Froude's errors. But apparently this rumor has grown out of Prof. Norton's labors (not yet completed) in editing Carlyle's correspondence.

The Free Traders have no easy time of it in keeping up their end of the great industrial debate. Along with the facts, the literature of the subject is practically against them. Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, announce that an anti-Tariff note is to be raised by Prof. Edward Taylor, in a book about ready by them, called "Is Protection a Benefit? A Plea for the Negative."

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, will publish at once, Compayre's "Lectures on Pedagogy: Theoretical and Practical," a companion volume to their Compayre's "History of Pedagogy." It is translated and annotated by Prof. Payne, of the University of Michigan.

Mr. J. W. Bouton, New York, announces a series of "Dickens Aquarelles," consisting of twelve original character illustrations by "Stylus," to the principal novels,—each set enclosed in a neat portfolio. The "Pickwick" set is about ready and work is well advanced on the drawings for "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "David Copperfield."

General Sheridan's "Personal Memoirs" will soon be issued by Charles L. Webster & Co. The manuscript was delivered last winter but was subsequently recalled for revision, and was only returned on the 15th of May. There will be two volumes of 500 to 600 pages each.

"The National Revenues" is the title of a book which Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have in hand, and which is in a forward condition. It will contain twenty original essays by experienced students of Economic Science, and will be in the nature of a symposium, ranging from the Protection convictions of Prof. R. E. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, to the opposing views of President Francis A. Walker and of Prof. Laughlin of Harvard. Each writer expresses himself quite independently of the others.

Mr. Albert E. Lancaster, literary editor of the New York *Evening Telegram*, is about to bring out a volume of his poems.

A collection of stories and sketches by Australian writers now settled in London, bearing the title "Oak Boughs and Wattle Blossoms," is in the press.

Carducci, the poet, has been selected to deliver the principal oration at the approaching 800 years' Jubilee of the University of Bologna, and Franchetti, the composer, is to set to music the Jubilee hymn written by the poet Panzacchi.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. have arranged to publish next season, a set of low-priced theatrical biographies, under the general heading "English Actors." Mr. William Archer will be the editor of the series.

The last sheets of "The Letters and Memorials of Archbishop Trench," edited by his daughter, are now in the press.

The proposed reissue of a number of controversial pamphlets for and against the Federal Constitution, published between its adoption by the Convention and its ratification by the States, contains monographs by Elbridge Gerry, Noah Webster, John Jay, John Dickinson, and others. The series will be edited, with notes and a bibliography, by Paul Leicester Ford.

E. Towry White, London, announces the publication of a list of the kings of Egypt, giving in hieroglyphic characters their names and titles, and the names of their wives and children so far as at present known, and also the literal reading of the hieroglyphics. To this will be added a list of the names of the Roman emperors and of the Ethiopian kings as they appear in cartouches. The work will consist of 175 plates.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE June *Magazine of American History* completes the nineteenth volume of this valuable publication. Its frontispiece is Robertson's beautiful miniature portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Principal articles are "The Conquest of the Mayas," by Alice le Plougeon; "The Military Career of General George Izard," by Dr. G. E. Manigault, and "Popular Government in Virginia, 1606-1776," by Luther Henry Porter.

Robert Browning won't write for magazines. In speaking of an offer of \$1,000 from a Boston paper for a short poem, he said: "If I would write in that way for any one I would consider this request from Boston, but I simply can't. An English magazine offered me a large price, which I refused, and then a still larger, which I again refused. Then they sent me a blank check and asked me to fill it out to my own satisfaction. But I returned that also. I cannot bring myself to write for periodicals. If I publish a book, and people choose to buy it, that proves they want to read my work. But to have them turn over the pages of a magazine and find me—that is to be an uninvited guest. My wife

liked it. She liked to be with the others; but I have steadfastly refused that kind of thing from first to last."

The *Book Buyer* for June is a particularly agreeable number. It has various pleasant features, chief of them being, perhaps, a portrait of Dr. O. W. Holmes on the verge of his 80th year, and an accompanying pen sketch of the poet in his library. Dr. Holmes in this article thus comments on his own writings: "In my own opinion 'The Chambered Nautilus' is my most finished piece of work, and I think it is my favorite. But there are also 'The Voiceless,' 'My Aviary,' written at my window there, 'The Battle of Bunker Hill,' and 'Dorothy Q.' All these I have a liking for, and when I speak of the poems I like best there are two others that ought to be included—'The Silent Melody' and 'The Last Leaf.' I think these are among my best. All my poems are written while I am in a sort of spasmodic mental condition that almost takes me out of my own self, and I write only when under such influence."

The June number of *The Writer* has good articles on "The Washington Correspondent," by H. S. Underwood; "Shorthand Writing and its Advantages," by James W. Clarke, and "Slovenliness in Verse Making," by Richard E. Burton. Mr. Clarke's paper is particularly valuable. The number is readable throughout.

Table Talk for June has various agreeable improvements, enlarged pages, new type, and a new cover. This Philadelphia monthly, devoted to housekeeping needs, has made steady progress and has already found a definite field of usefulness: "Menus for June," "Home Decorations," "New Things for Table and Kitchen," are some of the topics treated in the current number, showing the range of this home-like periodical.

The circulation of *Lippincott's Magazine* is said to have been more than doubled since the publication of Miss Rives's story, "The Quick and the Dead."

A note to the editor, elsewhere printed, gives details concerning the Gypsy Lore Society, just formed in London, of which Mr. Leland is president and which includes in its membership the Archduke Joseph of Hungary, Sir Richard Burton, Dr. Alexander Paspaté, and various other eminent students of Romany. The Society is to publish a quarterly journal, Part I. of which will appear July 1st.

With the growth of our railway system, the "Official Guide" of maps, time-tables, etc., which aids the public to make use of it, has become an enormous publication. Lately, the *Cornhill Magazine*, (London), in speaking of the amount of matter in "Bradshaw's Railway Guide," the English publication, showed that it was equivalent to twelve octavo volumes of an ordinary (English) novel. The American "Official Guide" upon this remarks that the May issue of the "Official Railway Guide" contains five hundred and fifty-eight pages of maps and time-tables, of which number one hundred and two pages are filled with maps; there being eight maps of two pages, fifty-six of one page each, twenty-one of a half page each, and the remainder in odd sizes. Four hundred and fifty-six pages are occupied by time-tables or other similar matter. Each page in the "Guide" contains little over two and a quarter times as much matter as a page of "Bradshaw." There being fifty-six more pages of time-tables in the "Official Guide" than in "Bradshaw's," our book is a little over two and a half times as large as that publication. The time-table pages of each issue are therefore equivalent to thirty of the octavo volumes of which "Bradshaw's" is equivalent to twelve.

ART NOTES.

AT Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park, the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art has a large and valuable collection of artistic productions, illustrating the highest accomplishments of the most cultivated nations. The collection is very beautiful, very interesting, and forms one of the attractions of the Park, well repaying the trouble of a rather tedious journey from the city; but for school purposes it is, in its present location, too far out of the way. The Museum was intended to be a part of the school, directly useful to students and teachers for convenient reference, and indirectly contributing to that education which is only acquired by constant familiarity with fine works of art. Some of the objects that will bear handling are used more or less by the classes, it is true, but at the distance of nearly half a day's journey the collection is practically beyond the reach of industrious pupils.

The annual exhibition of the School of Industrial Art is open this week at Memorial Hall, and a very creditable exhibition it is, —decidedly the best, as it is the largest, the school has yet made. It should and would attract general attention, only it is too far out of the way. Nine people in ten who would be benefited by

the exhibition and who would be glad to study the really excellent work shown, cannot undertake a journey to the other end of the Park for that purpose. The Pennsylvania Museum should be under the same roof with the school, and, for the next century, a site on Broad street would be most suitable and convenient. To procure such a site may not be practicable at present, with the means at command, but it should be an object kept intelligently in view for the immediate future.

The third annual exhibition of the Ogontz Art Class was held in the field-studio building at Ogontz on Thursday, May 31. Sixty-eight numbers were exhibited, embracing works in oil, black and white, and pastel, besides pieces in modelling. It is one of the encouraging signs of the school art instruction of to-day that seriousness in work can take the place of the glossy superficiality that unfortunately still too often adheres to crude instinct, and that the value of technique and color can be made appreciable in such a way as to make it really felt and understood by the student. In these signs of promise the Ogontz studies take good share, and the success attained can prove no less gratifying to lovers of art in general than to the students who are more directly interested, or to the efficient instructor, Miss Blanche Dillaye. One of the pieces exhibited is a number (54) from our recent Academy exhibition—"Study from Still Life," by Miss Alvina Busch.

The marble statue of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" which stood at the west end of the Public Comfort building during the Centennial, has since been stored in this city, and has finally drifted into the courts. The owner seems to be in no hurry to claim and remove it, and application has been made for an order to sell it to pay costs. Several tentative efforts have been made to induce the Fairmount Park Art Association to buy the statue and set it up again in the Park, but the Association seems to look upon it about as the present owner does, as a possession not greatly to be desired. The statue has been out of sight for twelve years past, and after so long a time it is not safe to speak positively, but those who remember the work are free to say it was neither ornamental nor edifying in the Park in 1876, and would not be, now. If anybody wants a bargain in a statue of Washington, the probabilities are that the above noted application for an order to sell will afford an opportunity to secure one.

Rothermel's big picture of the Battle of Gettysburg, borrowed from the State for the American Exhibition in London, has been returned in good order and well conditioned. Mr. Burnet Landreth, who gave a bond of \$80,000 for the safe return of the picture, has been relieved of responsibility by the certificate of the Park Commission that the work has been returned all right. It will be put in place again within the next four weeks and will be open to Park visitors on the 4th of July.

Circulars are already out for the 7th Annual Autumnal Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Blanks are to be made out and submitted to the Secretary of the Academy on or before October 24. Contributions will be received at the Academy from Monday, October 29, to Wednesday, October 31, inclusive. Press day and varnishing day will be Thursday and Friday, November 15 and 16. The Exhibition will be opened to the public on Monday, November 19, and closed on Saturday, December 15.

The Gotham Art Students' Association has issued a prospectus for the season of 1888-'89. H. Siddons Mowbray and B.R. Fitz are to be the principal instructors, and there are three or four others whose names are not so well known. One of the features of the curriculum of this school is the exhibition of works and reproductions of works by leading artists, with criticisms and comments thereon by competent teachers. The last exhibition included the decorative works of John La Farge.

The Yale Art School graduated a very promising class on Thursday last, the student work shown receiving high encomiums from the local papers. The girls of the school seem to have carried off the honors of the occasion, Miss Elsie Rowland, of Waterbury, Ct., and Miss Josephine Lewis, of New Haven, Ct., winning special prizes. President Dwight, of Yale College, tendered the graduates a reception in the evening, establishing a precedent for another special event of the commencement season.

The memory of John P. Hale is to be honored by the erection of a statue in the State House grounds, Concord, N. H. Senator Hale was one of the earliest champions of the principles which the Republican party adopted and supported through the civil war. He publicly proclaimed his political faith as long ago as 1845 in a letter to the people of New Hampshire on the annexation of Texas; this letter becoming, in aftertimes, the platform of the Liberty Party in the Granite State. He represented New Hampshire in the United States Senate through the most trying period of the Civil War and rendered important aid in formulating the legislation of that period. His services should have been

publicly recognized before now, but it has been left to his family to provide a monument for him, and Mrs. John P. Hale, and her daughters, Mrs. Kensley and Mrs. Chancellor, have undertaken the work. It is supposed that Alexander Boyle, of New York, will be commissioned to execute it.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A RECENT report of the State Board of Health of Illinois on the longevity of the medical profession seems to throw some doubt on the generally accepted conclusion that physicians as a class are long-lived. The report is made up of matter collected and tabulated by Dr. John H. Ranch, secretary of the Board, and embraces information concerning 14,000 Illinois physicians, covering a period of ten years. He finds that while the practitioners of medicine form a selected class on entering their profession, and show a lower death-rate than that of the male population as a whole during the first decade of practice, their death-rate increases in the second decade to a percentage greater than that of the general male population, and still further increases in later life until between 40 and 70 years of age it is greater than the death-rate of the whole population, male and female. Some previous collections of statistics on this same subject had seemed to point to the conclusion that physicians were exceptionally long-lived. The average age at death of 1,166 Massachusetts physicians was 55 years; of the subjects of Gross's Medical Biography, 59 years, and of Thacher's Medical Biography, 62 years. The Illinois statistics show an average of only 52 years. In the lists from medical biographies, of course, the subjects are only those who have attained eminence in the profession, and therefore, presumably, a selected class for physical vigor. The Massachusetts collection was, no doubt, to some extent a collection of favorably situated cases, and the Illinois statistics probably represent with a closer approximation to truth than any of the others the rank and file of the profession. That it is an exceptionally wearing profession with the rank and file seems quite clear.

In a report to the Russian Government, General Wasmund, who has recently returned from an examination of the magazine gun as now used by the Continental armies, states that he discovered no proof whatever of its superiority. On the contrary, when trials of the two arms were made simultaneously and under similar conditions, he observed that the very reliance which the multiplier bred in the soldier was a source of weakness at the critical moment. Looking to the many charges in his gun to stand him in stead, he neglected to take those precautions which are necessary while using a piece that must be reloaded after every shot, and fired without taking proper aim. Especially after long marching was this inferiority observable, those armed with the single loader hitting a mark much oftener, owing to the less weight to be brought to the shoulder, and the unchanging poise of the weapon.

A mathematical question which will strike most people as remarkably simple and easy, has been elevated to the position of a subject of earnest controversy in the current issue of the *Railway Age*. The question is, can a car be weighed accurately on a railroad scale by weighing first one end, then the other, and taking the sum of the results as the weight of the entire car? The ordinary school-boy would no doubt settle this dispute at once in favor of the affirmative, but it calls out enough answers both affirmative and negative, from fairly intelligent correspondents in the *Railway Age*, to stagger a believer in free debate. The propounder of the difficulty avers that a certain short scale on his line where this method of weighing was practiced was responsible for deviations from the truth to the extent of two to six tons, and while not professing to explain it insists that there can be no mistake about the facts. Another who holds the same view attempts to explain the divergency of the obtained results from the truth by the looseness with which freight cars are built, allowing the bearings to change position considerably between the weighing of the respective ends. It is hard to see how any ordinary looseness in attaching the trucks to a car can have been responsible for the discrepancies mentioned. The only cause for such wide results which seems reasonable, as mentioned by any of the disputants, is the moving of live stock about in the car. This could easily produce remarkable results, but the remainder of the discussion may be set down as chiefly valuable as illustrating the scientific position of the partakers therein.

The Board of Health of Paris has prescribed the following conditions under which the beating of carpets will be permitted in the city. The carpets must be brushed and beaten in entirely shut-up rooms, and the dust deposited on the floor will be washed with water containing some disinfectant of potent action. Strips of wool, etc., must be burnt immediately. This action has been taken because of the nuisance caused by the beating of carpets in the open air in the built-up portions of the city, and because of

the danger which is believed to exist, due to the fact that many of the carpets come from houses in which contagious diseases have prevailed, and that in the process of beating and shaking the germs are dislodged.

M. Jovis, the well-known aeronaut, is said to be preparing a balloon of extraordinary size, with which he hopes to cross from New York to some point in northern Europe during the autumn. The balloon in question, which will be called the Atlantic, will be about 200 feet in height, and have a cubic measurement of 25,000 meters. It will only weigh about 4,500 English pounds avoirdupois, and with the car, rigging, passengers, and apparatus about double that amount. The car will be square, and will be divided midway by a wooden deck, above which will rise a quarter deck, both being connected by a ladder. M. Jovis will be accompanied by M. Paul Arene, Lieut. Mallet, M. Carpentier, and two other passengers. He hopes to make seventy miles an hour, and thus land in Norway or Sweden, if not in Ireland, in three and a half days after starting. Every conceivable accident is believed to have been provided against. M. Jovis does not hope that the scheme will have any immediate practical result. It is purely scientific, and will cost about \$40,000.

D. S. Kellicott, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes to *Science* of June regarding some recent fine displays of auroras at that place. For several years past the "northern lights" at Buffalo have been remarkably beautiful. On the evening of May 20th an unusually interesting display was witnessed. As twilight faded, a luminous bank appeared in the north, which increased in brightness and altitude until nearly midnight. This was accompanied by the usual phenomena of a bright aurora; *i. e.*, a yellowish green color, long streamers emanating from a bright, irregular arch resting on dark clouds, and the eastward billowy motion of the streamers of light. The most interesting part, however, was an arch which rested its extremities on the eastern and western horizons, and passed at first a few degrees south of the zenith, but which drifted several degrees farther south before final disappearance. This arch formed about 9 o'clock, remained sharply defined until 9.45, and at 10.15 was still faintly visible. Its width appeared to be about that of the rainbow, and it was at first, as symmetrical. Subsequently it became somewhat bent, and of irregular width. The bends convex southward, slowly passed along the bow westward. As it faded out, the extremities were displaced by streamers of light. Those in the east were very distinct, and four or more at a time appeared in this colonnade.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE FAITH THAT MAKES FAITHFUL. By William C. Gannett and Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Pp. 131. \$0.50. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co.
- "SHOW US THE FATHER." By Minot J. Savage, Samuel R. Calthrop, Henry M. Simmons, John W. Chadwick, William C. Gannett, and Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Pp. 170. \$1.00. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co.
- DAPHNE. A Novel. By "Rita." Pp. 301. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- MONSIEUR MOTTE. By Grace King. Pp. 327. \$1.25. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.
- NATURE READERS. SEASIDE AND WAYSIDE, No 2. Pp. 175. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- OVER THE DIVIDE: AND OTHER VERSES. By Marion Manville. Pp. 190. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- TENTING AT STONY BEACH. By Maria Louise Pool. Pp. 235. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- THE RESIDUARY LEGATEE; or, The Posthumous Jest of the Late John Austin. By F. J. Stimson (J. S., of Dale). Pp. 142. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- PARTIAL PORTRAITS. By Henry James. Pp. 403. \$1.75. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.
- MR. TANGIER'S VACATIONS. A Novel. By Edward E. Hale. Pp. 303. Paper. \$0.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- ROGER BERKELEY'S PROBATION. By Helen Campbell. Pp. 183. Paper. \$0.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- SOME WOMEN'S HEARTS. By Louise Chandler Moulton. Pp. 364. Paper. \$0.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- KISMET. ("No Name Series" Reprint.) Pp. 328. Paper. \$0.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

SCIENCE AND POETRY.

[From Prof. A. J. George's Preface to his edition of Wordsworth's "The Prelude."]

THERE has been some alarm caused by the attitude of Science toward literary studies, and fears have been entertained that Poetry would be relegated to the sphere of mere pastime and amusement,—a subject no longer needed in our education, the human mind having outgrown it. Aware of the arrogance and dogmatism with which Science is claiming the exclusive right to our intellectual estate, aware also of her boast that she has banished the Muse from her birthright, we have no fears that either the claim or the boast can be substantiated so long as human nature remains what it is.

The claims of Science to "sovereign sway and masterdom" should be met in the spirit of candor and fair dealing, and the claims of Poetry pressed with earnestness.

This will help much in determining the sphere of each and to what place in our system of education each is entitled. If the aim of education be a harmonious development of all the faculties, we assuredly need other aids than those which Science furnishes. When we consider what treatment Poetry has received in the house of its friends, and upon what weak arguments it has often rested its claim, there can be no wonder that it has received but a contemptuous toleration.

The domain of Science is in no wise similar to that of Poetry, and the two ought never to antagonize one another. Science deals with the forces, elements, qualities, and operations of the material world; it is mainly the field of acquirement; its organ is the understanding, and that alone; in the abstractions of the intellect it finds its food and life. Involving but one side of our complex nature, it has no elevating or purifying effect; it does not reach the sphere of motives.

Poetry, on the other hand, deals with the facts of our moral and spiritual life and develops the ethical, imaginative, and emotional sides of our nature: its truths are those of the heart, the conscience, the imagination, and those are quite as essential as any with which Science has to deal. Remove duty, love, gratitude, admiration, reverence, and sympathy from life, and what a blank would be left! Where then would be the "vision and faculty divine?"

DRIFT.

M. R. A. S. MURRAY, Keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities, British Museum, delivered an interesting lecture at the Parkes Museum on Thursday, March 22d, on the "Physical Training of the Greeks and Romans." He observed that it had been said in ancient times that the two things which the Greeks desired most were to be healthy and to be beautiful. Beauty in their eyes was attainable largely by a careful system of physical training. We see, he observes, their idea of physical beauty nowhere better than on the sculptured frieze of the Parthenon at Athens, now in the British Museum, for a greater part of it is a simple glorification of the beauty of youth as developed by physical training on horse-back and in chariot racing. There was no more marked difference between the Greeks and semi-barbarous races that surrounded them than in this matter of physical training. In one of his dialogues Lucian introduces the Scythian Prince Anarcharsis, who visited Athens in the sixth century B. C., and in the course of his visit went to the Palaestra. He was much surprised at the various exercises of the youth, thinking them ridiculous. He asked Solon, the legislator, how he could defend such folly. Solon explained that the exercises of the youth might seem absurd to an onlooker, but that they were meant to train up a race of men who, largely by this training, should become valuable citizens, capable of taking their part in war through the skill of body they had thus acquired, and capable of taking a share in the administration of public affairs through the clearness of head and ready judgment, which the habitual training of the Palaestra fostered in them. The lecturer then proceeded to describe the ordinary exercises of boys previous to their reaching the age of joining the Palaestra, giving instances of the skill attained in the various contests of leaping, running, wrestling, boxing, throwing the disc and the spear. Lastly he noticed the physical training of the girls to whom running was the only form of public contest allowed, and that only in a very restricted degree.—*British Medical Journal*.

Do we want the Mugwump vote? To this question we answer Yes or No, according to the meaning which is conveyed in the inquiry. If the question means, Do we want the Mugwump Free Trade vote, enough to be willing to weaken or abandon the Republican principle of Protection, we answer emphatically No. The Republican party does not regard the existing Tariff as a fetish too sacred to be disturbed. It perceives the evil of the surplus and the necessity of revision; but it insists that such revision as is necessary shall be made in harmony with the Protective principle, and in such a manner as to avoid the disturbance of industries and to sustain the prosperous condition of American wage earners. No gain in votes which could be had by surrendering this principle or diminishing the emphasis placed upon it could compensate for the disgrace of the surrender.

But if the question relates to the independent voters who, for other reasons than attachment to Free Trade, voted with the Democrats at the last Presidential election, but are still, in most of their opinions, more Republican than Democratic, we answer frankly Yes. We do want their votes, and hope to have them in the coming contest. There were a great many of these voters who were deceived by Mr. Cleveland's voluble professions of reform purposes, and taking up hastily with the notion that he was "better than his party," helped to make him President, only to find that his promises were made but to be broken, and that the Democratic spoilsmen were in full control. These voters are angry and disappointed. It will be hard for them to vote again for the man who has broken his pledges, and who stands as the representative of the party whose character and principles are precisely what they were when their votes were given against it. Why should we not make it easy for these men to return to the party in which, by their sympathies and opinions, they belong, and to vote for the Republican candidates next November?—*Boston Journal*.

The lower classes of the Italian people continue to emigrate in enormous numbers, and the Government is much alarmed. The number leaving Genoa last year was 101,200 as against 52,852 the previous year. Most of them go to South America.

The British Consul in Cuba writes to his Government that although the soil of that island is fertile in the highest degree and the mineral deposits are very valuable, prosperity is almost entirely absent, and the island is in a "semi-bankrupt condition." This is attributed to the revolutionary troubles and the depression of the sugar industry. Future prospects, how-

ever, are encouraging, as the planters have improved their machinery so that sugar can be produced very cheaply. Coffee is bringing better prices, the valuable timber which abounds is being utilized, and the rich mineral deposits are being worked by American companies at great profit. Commercially speaking, the Americans have annexed Cuba, as they take 90 per cent. of the exports, supply 20 per cent. of the imports, and have nearly one-third of the carrying trade.

Before starting for the Hague to enter upon his duties as Minister, Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt has written a letter to Governor Hill, formally resigning the office of fishery commissioner of New York. He recites the work done since 1868, paying deserved tributes of acknowledgment to Seth Green and other co-workers in the good cause, and closes as follows:—

The results of these efforts have been apparent everywhere. Lakes and streams have been restocked; inland fishing is improving; fish are to be caught where they have not been found for years; shad of six pounds weight are so abundant in our markets that those of three are hardly salable. The yield of the Hudson river has become greater than was ever known before in its recorded history, and fish culture is established in nearly every State in the Union, as a matter of public importance. I feel a justifiable pride in this record, and can now leave an undertaking, in which I have had so long a connection and so large a part, in safe hands, with the assurance that my twenty years of work have not been wasted, but have resulted in a benefit to the community that will be fruitful and permanent.

"The Dismal Swamp," John Boyle O'Reilly writes to the Boston Pilot, "is a disgrace to civilization and particularly so to the States of Virginia and North Carolina. Its horrible condition, drowned by a selfish artificial inundation, and infested with reptiles and wild beasts could be completely cured in less than five years, adding nearly 1,000 square miles of valuable land to those two States. It would be well, indeed, if a colony of industrious Irishmen could be induced to settle in the Dismal Swamp, to change it from a hissing and howling wilderness into the land of beauty and fertility for which it was intended by nature."

Some facts concerning his new University in California, named after his dead son, have been made public by Senator Stanford. It is to be open to young women and young men, rich and poor alike. Special provision will be made for orphans. Free scholarships will be given to the deserving. There will be a machine-shop and the teaching will be directed to the promotion of originality and invention. The inculcation of temperance will be a marked feature. The religious instruction will be Christian but not sectarian. "I may say," the Senator told the interviewer, "that I propose that the institution shall have steadily in aim the possibilities of humanity and how to realize them."

A Washington letter has this paragraph: Many persons who view the Capitol from the east express surprise that the pediment of the porticos of the Senate wing and the main or middle entrance are ornamented with statuary while that of the House portico is not so embellished. The latter is entirely plain. This difference grows out of the fact that the Senate wing was completed before the war and the House wing during the war. Plans were all prepared for bronze doors for the House wing, ornamented with historical work, as the Senate has, but no appropriation has ever been made to pay for them. The models are in possession of Architect Clarke. The models contemplated six panels, one to represent the massacre of Wyoming, one of the battle of Lexington, one of the sentence of Col. Hayne at Charleston, one the Declaration of Independence, one the signing of the treaty of Paris, and the sixth, Washington surrendering his commission. One of the medallions represents war in the death of Montgomery, and the other peace, showing Franklin in his study. An early movement looking to an appropriation for completing the House wing in accordance with the original design is contemplated. The statuary for the pediment of the portico will be historical, and the bronze doors will be like those of the Senate wing, with the chronological representations as contained in the models.

Senator Hearst, of California, has been making some extensive investments in Mexico, including the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land in the State of Vera Cruz, to be devoted to the raising of coffee, sugar, and tobacco. Along with other California capitalists he has also obtained concessions for building a railroad from the city of Mexico to some point on the Pacific coast. Such facts as these emphasize the importance of a reciprocal commercial treaty with Mexico which shall remove the restrictions upon a rich trade that foreigners have been quick to appreciate and profit by.

The extension of the pastoral term by the Methodist General Conference, from three to five years, is quite likely, we think, to prove unsatisfactory, though it looks like progress. It leaves the itinerancy on a purely arbitrary instead of a philosophical basis. The true system would be appointment yearly for as many years as the interests of those concerned require. This is a system which would adjust itself to all possible difficulties and necessities. The reasons advanced in favor of five years apply with just as much force to six or seven years or any other period.—*The Independent*.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, Inflammation of the Throat, and Difficulty in breathing, frequently result from a severe cold. The remedial properties, combined in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant are especially designed to break up feverish and inflammatory tendencies, remove Constriction of the Throat, and by bringing about a free expectoration, promote natural respiration and a speedy cure. A reputation maintained for forty years affords to all a guarantee of the practical merit of the remedy.

TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

The Guarantee

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY, ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc. etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

HARRY J. DELANY, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,
Edward C. Knight,
J. Barlow Moorhead,
Thomas MacKellar,
John J. Stadiger,
Clayton French,

W. Rotch Wister,
Alfred Fidler,
J. Dickinson Sergeant,
Aaron Fries,
Charles A. Sparks,
Joseph Moore, Jr.,
Richard Y. Cook,

INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit

Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,750,000

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, JR., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
EDWARD W. CLARK,
GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON,
THOMAS MCKEAN,

WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN B. GEST,
EDWARD T. STEEL,
THOMAS DRAKE,
C. A. GRISCOM,
JOHN C. BULLITT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The BOSTON GLOBE says of it: It is a marvel of taste and beauty and one cannot understand how it possibly can be published for such a trifling price.

THE CONNOISSEUR

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF ART AND DECORATION.

Each number contains an Etching or Photogravure by a leading artist. Upwards of thirty other fine illustrations and articles by the best foreign and American writers on art.

50 cents a year. 25 cents a copy.

—PUBLISHED BY—

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE

CHESTNUT STREET COR. TWELFTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

The American.

Index and Title-pages for Volume XV. (October 22, 1887, to April 14, 1888), can be had upon application to the publishers of THE AMERICAN. P. O. Box 924, Philadelphia.

FINANCE.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT
COMPANY.

Guarantee Fund to Secure Investors,
\$2,600,000.

CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT
INSURED
BY DOUBLE LIABILITY OF
STOCKHOLDERS.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' CONTINUOUS BUSINESS
WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A DOLLAR TO A
SINGLE INVESTOR.

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORS:

GEO. PHILLER, Pres. First National Bank.
GEO. M. TROUTMAN, Pres. Cen. Nat. Bank.
WM. B. BEMENT, Industrial Iron Works.
GEO. BURNHAM, Baldwin Locomotive Works.
WM. McGEORGE, Jr., Attorney, Bullitt Building.

The celebrated 6 per cent. Mortgages of this Company, in denominations from \$200 to \$20,000, the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by above fund, for sale at par and accrued interest. Send for pamphlets.

WM. McGEORGE, Jr.,
Bullitt Building, 131-143 S. FOURTH ST.

—THE—
INVESTMENT COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,
310 CHESTNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, \$4,000,000. FULL PAID.

Conducts a general Banking business.
Allows Interest on Deposits, Subject to Check; or
on Certificates.
Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, drawing on Baring
Bros. & Co., London. Also on Paris, Berlin, and Ham-
burg.
Negotiates Securities, Railroad, State, Municipal,
etc.
Offers for Sale First-class Investment Securities.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.
HENRY C. GIBSON, Vice President.
HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer.
ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, WHARTON BARKER,
GEORGE S. PEPPER, HENRY C. GIBSON,
MORTON McMICHAEL, T. WISTAR BROWN,
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER

THE FINANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorized Capital, - \$5,000,000.00.

OFFICE, BULLITT BUILDING, PHILA.
135 and 137 South Fourth Street.

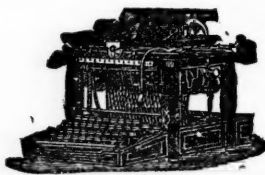
General Banking Business Con-
ducted. Interest allowed on deposits.
State, Municipal and Railroad Securi-
ties Negotiated.

DIRECTORS.

Wharton Barker, Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,
John H. Converse, T. Morris Perot,
Geo. DeB. Keim, Geo. W. Blabon,
James Dougherty, Philip C. Garrett,
Simon B. Fleisher, Isaac R. Childs,
Isaac Hough.

WHARTON BARKER, PRESIDENT.
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT.
SIMON A. STERN, TREASURER.
RUSSELL S. HUBBARD, SECRETARY.

TYPEWRITER.

THE REMINGTON
STANDARD
TYPEWRITER.

IN this age of Telegraphs, Typewriters, and
Telephones, when competition is pushed to
the last extremity, the progressive business
man will readily see that it is to his interest to
adopt the latest and most improved office fix-
tures that tend to insure promptness and accu-
racy in business.

Write for large illustrated pamphlet.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
No. 834 CHESTNUT ST.,
(Continental Hotel.)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. EARLE, Manager.

SEED WAREHOUSES.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,

The Oldest Established and Most Complete Seed
Establishment in America. Over one hundred (100)
years in business.

Over 1,500 acres under cultivation growing



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Del-
aware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS,

and all other requisites for Garden and Farm. Cata-
logue and prices mailed free on application.

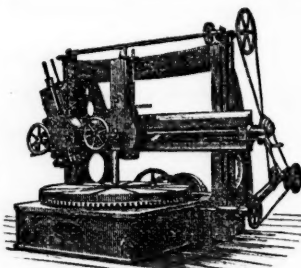
LANGUAGES.

The Meisterschaft System, by Dr. R. S. Ro-
senthal, is the only successful method ever de-
vised to learn to speak without a teacher, and
in a few weeks.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, or ITALIAN,

Endorsed by leading linguists. Terms, \$5.00
for books of either language. Sample copy,
Part 1, 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.



INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office in Company's Building,
308 AND 310 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.



CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00
RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER
CLAIMS, 1,383,298.65
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, 461,120.10

Total assets, Oct. 1, 1887, \$2,344,418.75.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
JOHN T. LEWIS, CHAS. P. PEROT,
ISRAEL MORRIS, JOS. E. GILLINGHAM,
P. S. HUTCHINSON, SAMUEL WELSH,
CHARLES S. WHELEN,

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President,
RICHARD MARIS, Secretary.
JAMES B. YOUNG, Actuary.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST
CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

CAPITAL, \$500,000. SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR
GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR
RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS
ON INTEREST, AND INSURES
LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

President, Effingham B. Morris.
Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,
Actuary, William P. Huston.
Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.
Real Estate Officer, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw.
Solicitor, George Tucker Bispham.

Effingham B. Morris, John B. Garrett,
George Taber, William H. Jenks,
Seth I. Comly, George Tucker Bispham,
H. H. Burroughs, William H. Gaw,
John A. Brown, Jr., B. Andrews Knight,
William Massey, Samuel B. Brown,
Benjamin W. Richards, Francis I. Gowen.

WM. SELLERS & CO., INCORPORATED,

Engineers and Manufacturers of
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA